THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

C U B A.

General Jordan's Appeal to the American People—De Rodas' Opinion of American Officers and the Probabilities of Recognition.

A New York correspondent, while in Havana, conversed with De Rodas, the Spanish Captain General, and from his report of that interview we take the following:—

DE RODAS' OPINION OF AMERICAN OFFICERS.

General De Rodas—Ah, you have been in the United States army, perhaps during the late civil war?

Correspondent—Yes, sir; I held a commission as a staff and line officer for four years.

General De Rodas—Then you must be well acquainted with the prominent military leaders. I tried very hard to obtain leave of absence from our Minister of War to enable me to witness the great struggle then presented between the peoples of one nation, a country which was generally considered weak, infantile, and uneducated in the art of war, but which presented to the world, instead of a childish farce or Spanish-American revolution, the spectacle of two young giants, who, after every battle, and contrary to what would have been the case in Europe, renewed the struggle with increased force and determination. It often brought to my mind the remark of General Zumalcarregui, when speaking of the English legion who fought in our great civil war, "Estos ingleses son murallas de carne." (These English are perfect walls of flesh.) And this reminds me of that famous Southern General, Stonewall Jackson, whose figure stood out pre-eminent as my beau ideal of a soldier, although Sheridan, Sherman, Grant, and Lee are, in my opinion, equal if not superior to any generals in Europe. Sheridan was the Stonewall Jackson of the North, and if we had a few generals like those produced by the United States, Spain might accept the gage of battle from France or Germany without any fears as to the result. I am astonished, however, that General Sheridan or President Grant should lend their aid and moral support to a band of rebels, when they risked their lives so often to suppress a rebellion.

DE RODAS ON ASSASSINATION.

Correspondent—But, General, we hear a great deal of the assassinations of Cubans, who were not even taken as prisoners of war.

General de Rodas—This unfortunately is too true. I might give as an excuse that the rebels act worse. You must remember that this is only a partly civilized country, inhabited by the descendants of Spaniards, who inherit the sanguinary character of the race, by the sons of Spanish criminals who were sent here while Cuba was a penal colony, in addition to that horrid mixture produced by the miscegenation of the European, negro, Chinaman, and aboriginal. All ignorant peoples are brutal, and I cannot excuse the execution of any man unless he is a criminal. My only desire is to leave my children the inheritance of an untarnished name, and, if God will, the early pacification of this territory.

THE LENGTH OF THE REBELLION.

Correspondent—Do you think, General, that the war will soon be over?

General De Rodas—Yes, sir. The rainy season is drawing to a close. I have despatches that the home Government will send me heavy reinforcements. Those who came here during the spring are now acclimated and conversant with the peculiar mode of warfare necessary here. In addition, the volunteers will take the field, or at least a large portion of them. The mere suppressing of the rebellion will be a matter of a few weeks. The complete extermination of the small bands will require time and labor.

THE AMERICAN RECOGNITION OF CUBA.

Correspondent—But if the United States should recognize the insurgents as belligerents, would not that interfere very much with your expectations and plans?

General De Rodas—I don't think the United States will recognize the Cubans. In the first place, they have neither government, harbors, nor an organized army or navy; besides, the Cubans, according to their manifestoes, don't wish to be annexed to the United States. Many and very influential Cubans are on the Spanish side; they know that under Spanish rule they have become wealthy and flourishing, increasing in population; the sense of self-preservation is very strongly developed in them, and they have learned enough from the examples given by Texas, Florida, and California, that the Latin race is no match for the Anglo-Saxon; that they will be annihilated in a very quiet yet perceptible and effective manner. The inferior race must always give way to the superior race; and although I am a Spaniard, with heart and soul I am fully convinced that we are no match, either morally, physically, or mentally, for the Teutonic breed. I must bid you good evening, as a gentleman wishes to see me, and as soon as your affairs are in train let me know.

General Jordan Appeals to the American People.

BIJARRU, Cuba, June 3.—The people of the United States have manifested in the profoundest manner their sympathy for the people of Cuba in their struggle for freedom and a nationality of their own, American and republican in its character. I am satisfied that this sympathy only needs direction to take practical, material shape for the immediate benefit of a sorely oppressed people; therefore I shall not hesitate to appeal directly to them for substantial aid, and in a manner that does not violate any laws of their country. Cuba does not need men—although, of course, the aid of some veteran soldiers would be of great service at this immediate juncture—but she does need shoes, clothing, and medicine, for none are in the country. Hundreds of brave men are standing in my sight almost naked, many quite so, and few with shoes of any sort, but all manifesting delight that at last they have arms and ammunition in their hands with which to meet an enemy whose atrocious habit it is, as I can testify, to butcher the wounded and prisoners. Men more willing to become soldiers I never saw. There is but one sentiment among them—the inextinguishable resolution to be rid of Spain and Spaniards, and at every sacrifice to be free. People of the United States! out of the great abundance of your stores send these struggling, brave men, who would be your brothers, clothing, shoes, medicines—at least some bread, as also some clothing for their women and children. Of meat there is quite enough, and an exhaustless supply of vegetables, but bread would be of infinite advantage to the soldiery. At a very little cost to individuals, all that I ask may be done. Let the matter be undertaken with method and organization, and incalculable and timely benefits may be heaped upon the people of Cuba—benefits little short of the value of arms and ammunition.

THOMAS JORDAN,
General in the Service of Cuba.

The Great Fight at Tunas—Desperate Engagement of the Insurgent and Spanish Forces.

HAVANA, Sept. 9.—On Monday, the 6th, arrived here the steamer Pelayo, from various points along the north coast, bringing seventy-seven Spanish soldiers and nineteen officers. Of the former sixty-six are wounded men. Commandant Boniche, twice wounded in the head, is also among the passengers.

She brings information of a desperate attack by the insurgents on Las Tunas, and their repulse by the garrison of that place on the 19th of August. The delay in the transmission of the news was doubtless owing to the fact that the Cubans are in large numbers between Tunas and Puerto Padre, and communication is seldom and difficult. We have as yet only the Spanish accounts, not a word having arrived through Cuban sources. These in the past have been by no means remarkable for their truthfulness, and should, therefore, be taken with many grains of allowance. The official report of Lieutenant-Colonel Boniche, chief of the garrison at the time of the attack, appears in the *Gazette*. It is very long and unreasonably diffusive. His own force had been reduced to 400 men, while the insurgents, according to the statement of a prisoner taken during the fight, numbered between 5000 and 6000 and one piece of artillery. About an hour previous to the attack, 200 men of the garrison, under Colonel Favela, had gone out to collect cattle, leaving but 200 to receive the onslaught of the enemy. The attack commenced at half-past 4 A. M., on the eastern side of the town, where it was sustained for a few minutes by a small force there, quickly reinforced from the plaza. The Spaniards were fighting behind their trenches, it will be recollected. The attack soon became general at the four principal points of the town. Colonel Favela, hearing the firing from the outside, returned on the double-quick, and entering the town from the north attacked the enemy in the rear, causing him great losses. He seems to have succeeded in reaching the plaza without difficulty, and his force immediately strengthened the weaker points. The fight continued with varied success at the different points up to half-past 1 P. M. At one time the insurgents had possession of nearly all the buildings in the southern part of the town, and were working their way towards the trenches surrounding the plaza by cutting through the walls of the houses. As the attacks at the other points had mostly ceased, the commandant concentrated his force and moved on the enemy in that direction, his men being subdivided into two divisions. The insurgents were protected by barricades of furniture, which were carried at the point of the bayonet, while the enemy from the housetops and from other points poured down a deadly fire upon the charging column. The advance of the Cubans in that direction was checked, and the fight carried to another portion of the town. During the morning certain barracks occupied by the Spaniards were abandoned and burned to prevent their falling into the hands of the Cubans. At 12 o'clock the commandant set fire to eight or ten houses about the plaza, in order to supply himself with a more open space. Further details of the fight are given, but they are confused and without interest. At half-past 1 P. M. the insurgents retired towards the country, after having set fire to more than 100 houses, mostly thatched. During the fight the Cubans kept up a lively fire with their one piece of artillery, directed mostly against the church tower, beneath which the military hospital was situated, and falling mostly in the court-yard. Now, says the report, the intention of the enemy in the attack was to capture the place and make it the seat of the republican government. This was evident from a proclamation of Cespedes, attached to the report, a translation of which I forward. Cespedes and Quesada, it is said, contemplated the action from a distant eminence, and near them, on the Principe road, was seen a train, doubtless containing the insurgent archives, brought up in the evident expectation that it would be an easy matter to take the town.

H A Y T I.

The Story of the Horrible Outrages Committed by Salnave and his Followers.

From the Boston Traveller of Tuesday evening.

The following letter was received to-day from a well-known American resident in Hayti. The outrages he describes are of a character almost too horrible for belief, but his reputation warrants us in giving publication to his statements:

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Hayti, Aug. 28, 1869.—We stated some time since that a terrible affair took place in this city on the 9th of July. Since then acts of the most cowardly and of the most revolting nature are daily occurring here under this infamous government of Salnave. Two nights ago, the 26th instant, a horrible assassination was committed upon an inoffensive man by the name of Barreau, sixty-five years of age. This gentlemen was about embarking a niece of his, Mrs. Pagroix (the wife of an ex-representative, who is now at St. Marc), on board of the French man-of-war, the D'Estree; as they reached the wharf, they were arrested by the guards of the Post Office; the lady was beaten by those savages and put into jail, where she is still in close confinement in irons. Mr. Barreau was then conducted to the Post Office, the General commanding the post, by the name of Neoclis Saintonge, ordered the man to be taken to Fort Iiet (only a short distance from the city), where he was butchered by five of his men at 9 o'clock in the evening. When the old man saw that his doom was sealed, he gave up a ring which he had on his finger, and the keys of his house to the general, to be remitted to his wife. At 2 o'clock in the morning the house of the poor man was robbed of evrything by the soldiers, and the only reason he gave was, "It was for an example!" We can understand that when two enemies meet face to face, the natural consequence is that either one or the other falls, but we cannot account for such a dastardly and cold-blooded murder. Only a fiend, like this General Saintonge, could have put in execution such a horrible act of barbarity. We will say a few words concerning this Salntonge, this monster in human shape. Under the government of Soulouque, this miserable wretch, after squandering all that his father had left him, at the gaming tables, was a low vagabond, begging in the streets, barefooted and miserable. He committed a most outrageous act upon a child twelve years of age, for which Soulouque had him thrown into a dungeon, but as good luck often favors such scamps, he made his escape, and found himself in Kingston, Jamaica, where he met the same old man whom he murdered on the 26th instant, who received him at his home, serving him as a protector and father for ten years, until the downfall of Soulouque, when he returned to Hayti, and he is now general commanding the port. This ruffian is not the only one of that stamp. The General of the department is one of the very lowest scoundrels—a blood-thirsty negro; the General of the place is a thief; the Chief of the Police is of the lowest character. These four blacklegs are only waiting and watching their chance to excite the mob to plunder the city of Port-au-Prince. Women of the most degraded character are allowed to insult every one; no one dare circulate in the streets after dark. Those that have means and have deposited them for safety in the large mercantile establishments here, receive in return a receipt under this condition:—"We are not responsible for anything in case of pillage." Even the foreigners have no security for their property, and much less for their own lives. This is the state of things at Port-au-Prince; but, as we all look for help from above, we are waiting with patience for the day of deliverance. The two vessels of the revolution have left St. Marc for Aux Cayes, and one of Salnave's small steamers, called the Artifonite, has been captured laden with coffee, and reports have reached this city that Aguin has fallen into the hands of the patriots, and Salnave wounded in the leg and shoulders. The Alexander Petion and the Salnave, the two vessels of war of Salnave, are here in bad order, they say, but the short of it is, they dare not show themselves before Gonaive Island, and the contract between Captain Rilms and the Governor having expired, the noble captain does not care about trying his force with the revolutionary steamers. He has a notion now to offer his services to Nissage. The best thing he has to do is to leave for the United States, to save a whole skin.

We fear that terrible *represailles* will follow, when the troops of the revolution will enter in Port-au-Prince. There is not one who are at St. Marc, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, and Jeremie, who have not either a father, son, brother, mother or sister shot, dishonored, or even now enduring the horrors of a dungeon. Mr. Barreau, the unfortunate victim, has an only son at St. Marc, who is a general in Nissage's army, and the French steamer D'Estree left on the morning of the execution for St. Marc to carry the sad news to the son of the butchery of the father.

RICHMOND LORING,
Late U. S. Consul at Aux Cayes, Hayti.

F R A N C E.

The Speech of "Plon-Plon" on the Senatus Consultum.

On the 3d inst. it is said that an extraordinary scene occurred in the Legislatif Chamber, at Paris, the cause of it being the speech of Prince Napoleon, or "Plon.Plon," as he has been dubbed, on the *senatus consultum*.

He closed as follows:—

I entirely agree with the demand, for I consider that the duty of every good citizen requires him to take an interest in politics. Indifference in such matters is dangerous for a country. I should also desire a modification of the article regarding the nomination of deputies, their number, and the formation of the electoral conscriptions. (Murmurs.) The number of members ought to be augmented, and the arrondissement adopted as the basis of electoral districts. I shall not dwell upon the inconveniences of the present system; they involve an anachronism which might become dangerous to those who employ it. I now come to another and graver point; I allude to municipal reform. (Noise.) I share the opinion of those who advocate the election of the mayors by the municipal councils, or, if you are not disposed to go so far, I ask for the suppression of the article which enables the Emperor to select those functionaries outside of the local body, and I also desire that the proceedings of the latter should be made public. Those are the principal points which I submit to the examination of the Senate. I have confined my arguments to discussing the constitutional obstacles which oppose the foundation of that dream of my life, a liberal empire. Hereafter, when we come to the discussion of particular measures other questions will arise, such as the suppression of what remains of the law on general safety, the abolition of article 75 of the Constitution of the Year VIII; a bill on the administration of the city of Paris; one on the relations of Church and State; on primary, gratuitous, and obligatory instruction; on the liberty of superior teaching; on decentralization; on the emancipation of the citizen; on the reduction of expenditure; and on foreign policy. Then will come the real struggle, and we shall see all ancient abuses and superannuated practices vanish. The mission of the Empire is to do what no other government has been able to do—would not have dared to attempt—to act in unison with the great popular and democratic aspiration. Do not allow yourselves to be frightened by the spectre Rouge and other well-known evocations. The best method of combatting revolutions is to adopt what is good in them, and this is the path on which the Government has entered. Let it persevere. (Applause.)

An Unexpected Response.

To this M. de Forcade La Roquette, Minister of the Interior, said:—

In the speech which we have just heard, by the side of liberal sentiments, in which the government fully participates, there are propositions interpretations, and a series of observations which are personal to the speaker. (Hear, hear.) We cannot accept any other responsibility than that of our own opinions and acts, and before those we shall never recoil; but I can declare that I would never be the responsible Minister to a policy such as has been just set forth. (Great approbation.) I am not of those who doubt the possibility of the alliance of the empire with liberty. My firm belief is that the Napoleons are destined to establish constitutional monarchy in this country. (Great applause.) But liberty is not founded with temerity, with that impetuosity which pretends to suppress all obstacles. (Hear, hear.)

French Opinions of the Crisis.

The Paris journals of the 4th of September—almost the whole of the city press—remark on Prince Napoleon's speech, some of them joining with it the remarks of M. de Forcade la Roquette in reply. The general opinion is that the Prince displayed great ability and a liberal spirit, which sounded somewhat strangely in a "Prince of the blood." Hence the imperialist journals express considerable discontent, and declare that the speaker went too far. We publish the main points of the comments.

The *Constitutionnel* says:—All the interest of the sitting was concentrated in a magnificent speech from Prince Napoleon and an eloquent reply from M. de Forcade la Roquette. The former, with great force of expression and elevation of thought, drew a picture of the existing situation, and declared that he received the new reforms with so much the more favor that they are a first and large satisfaction given to the idea of his whole life. But he considers them insufficient.

The *Debats* expresses satisfaction at the speech thus:—However little we may be inclined to play the courtier's part, we cannot help highly applauding the ideas, as prudent as liberal, expressed by the Emperor's cousin. We found in them, with great pleasure, the larger part of those which we have constantly sustained, and which have so often brought down upon us the bitterest attacks of the semi-official press. We did not hope, a few months back, that those doctrines would so soon find in the high Assembly itself an interpreter placed so near the throne.

La France, of Paris, remarks:—The Prince began by placing the ideas he was about to develop under an invocation of the most absolute devotedness to the empire, the Emperor, and the young Prince. The exordium, bearing an impress at once of grandeur and emotion, will remain as a page of history. The dominant idea may be comprised in two words; to make the empire subsist together with liberty; to render their union not a marriage of cold reason, but one of feeling; not a timid and ephemeral experiment, but an indissoluble alliance. From one end to the other the speech of the Prince breathes the most lively faith in that result.

The public is not satisfied. It says:—The speech will certainly make a profound impression. But of what nature will it be? Good or bad? The latter, we do not hesitate to say. Prince Napoleon loves frankness; he possesses that quality, and will not, therefore, be astonished that we should use it in regard to himself. Well, then, his interference in the debate of the Senate is simply an act quite out of place. But if ever circumstances imposed upon any prince of the blood the obligations attendant on ceremonial and on family ties, they are those at present existing. If ever impatience or ambition was sure to produce an evil effect it would be at this moment, and this species of trampling down everything on account of the Prince, if it has not in reality the character of an escalade, has all the appearance of it.

The Paris *Temps* says:—This speech from the commencement invested the question with proportions infinitely more vast and liberal than were contained in the Government measure. Therefore project and report have visibly paled. The Prince had not prepared us for an initiative so decided. A doubt has been expressed in regard to the importance of the reforms which we are engaged in carrying out, and of the crisis which they imply. In order to estimate their importance we should only require to read the funeral oration pronounced by a prince of the blood upon the unfortunate Constitution of 1852. There is not much remaining of it.

The *Avenir National* makes the observation that the Prince was applauded only at the commencement of his speech, when protesting his devotedness to the Emperor.

The *Presse* comments thus:—The Prince considers that all which the *Senatus Consultum* contains is good; but he denies that everything that is good is to be found there, and his speech is only the development and rapid defense of that supplement, the absence of which he regrets. The Minister, on the contrary, considers the work satisfactory, and he will defend it in its actual shape, and with its omissions, which he characterizes as prudent, and its ambiguities, which he increases, as if designed, by the manner in which he interprets them.

The *Siecle* writes in a strange fashion on the speech, treating, in one place, with great contempt, while in another it praises and endorses many of the points which his Highness insisted on.

—The extent to which the idea of repudiation has entered into the Democratic faith is illustrated by the following extract from the Salisbury (N. C.) *Examiner*:—

Repudiation means liberty to the masses.

Repudiation means freedom from the enormous taxes imposed by most infamous and accursed radical legislation.

Repudiation means the best remedy against tyranny and oppression.

Repudiation means opposition to official swindling of the people.

Repudiation means protection against a moneyed aristocracy, against Government frauds and usurpations.

The people all know the so-called national war debt is a swindle. They know that it is a child of usurpation—begotten outside of the Constitution, to carry on an unholy and ungodly war against the unoffending and much-wronged people of sovereign States.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Savages Again on the War Path—Murdering Settlers and Running Off Stock—Woman Suffrage Convention in Cincinnati—Mrs. Livermore's Response to Judge Matthews.

Financial and Commercial

FROM THE WEST.

Strong-mindedness Broke Loose Again—Mrs. Mary A. Livermore in Reply to Judge Matthews—What Women Want.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.—Pike's Hall last night was filled by a very large and highly respectable audience, assembled to hear a discourse from Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, of Chicago, who had been announced to deliver a reply to Judge Matthews' letter declining to sign the call for the convention.

She considered it a most handsome, fair, and manly letter. There was very little in the letter that she could object to at all; but when the Judge concedes that they need to have a change made in the laws in reference to the rights of married women, industry, education, etc., he conceded all that they asked for. He could not grant these without the other inevitably following. Just as soon as it is found that women are able to do business and to follow the professions, the ballot will be given them.

The single objection in the mind of Judge Matthews was that the exercise of the elective franchise would confuse the spheres of the two sexes. His idea is simply this:—Women are women. They are to be wives and mothers, and therefore they are to have nothing to do with the government of society.

The speaker agreed that there is a different function in the two sexes, but she differed from him in this, that, because of this difference, you should enfranchise one and make slaves of the other; and the very fact that there is a difference in the sexes, the very fact that men are unlike women, utterly disqualifies men for legislating for women.

Mrs. Livermore contended that women had shown their ability to govern by their government of families, and quoted from the essay of John Stuart Mill on the subjection of woman in support of her position; and how is it known that they have no capacity to govern when an opportunity has not been offered them of trying the experiment? What women ask is to have those disabilities removed, and that they be placed on a perfect legal and social equality with men.

FROM EUROPE.

Spanish Iron-clads and Troops for Cuba.

By the Franco-American Cable.

MADRID, Sept. 16.—Two Spanish iron-clad frigates have been ordered by the Government to proceed to Cuba with troops. Three thousand men have already sailed for the island, and seven thousand more will leave Spain for the same destination during the present week.

General Sickles' Protest Against the War System in Cuba.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—It is known here to-day that Major-General Sickles, United States Minister to Madrid, transmitted to the Spanish Cabinet an official note protesting, in behalf of the American people and the Government of the United States, against the outrages recently committed on American citizens in Cuba, insinuating at the same time to the Ministers that belligerent rights would soon be accorded to the Cubans by the Government in Washington, should Spain persist in her barbarities in the island and in her refusal of terms of a compromise with the people.

The members of the opposition to the Serrano Government assailed the Sickles despatch with the object of embarrassing the Regency, as well as to prevent, if possible, any arrangement with the Executive in Washington.

A statement which has been pretty extensively circulated here to the effect that England, France and Austria will coalesce with the intention of sustaining the 'rights of Spain" in Cuba, is denied.

FROM THE STATE.

Governor Geary is Serenaded While Travelling on the Cars.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LANCASTER, Pa., Sept. 16.—Governor Geary was serenaded in the cars last evening by the band attached to Washington Fire Company of Paterson, N. J. The serenade commenced soon after leaving Downingtown, and was continued to this place. When the visiting firemen left the train, the Governor expressed himself much pleased with the appearance of visitors, and entered into conversation with a number who had been in his division. At the conclusion of his short address he was greeted with nine cheers for the "Soldier Governor of Pennsylvania." The visiting firemen are about a hundred in number, and are guests of Washington Fire Company of this city. They visit Litiz Springs to-day.

Dedication of the Norristown Soldiers' Monument To-morrow.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Sept. 16.—The dedication of the monument erected to the memory of those belonging in Montgomery county who died in the service of their country during the great Rebellion will take place here to-morrow afternoon. There will be a grand parade in which the several military organizations of the county, and the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, numerous benevolent societies, the Town Council, and civic bodies will participate. They will be joined by a large delegation of the military of Philadelphia and neighboring towns. Special trains will be running for the accomodation of visitors.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Political Situation—A Reaction.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—Primary elections are being held to-day in all the wards to nominate delegates for the City Convention, and to select Democratic candidates for the Legislature. There is much excitement.

The City Hall Building Committee's report, published to-day, causes a decided reaction from the previous sentiment.

Illness of S. E. Church.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 16.—Sanford E. Church is still in a critical situation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Forthcoming Elections in Texas and Mississippi.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept 16.—General Reynolds recently telegraphed to General Sherman that the Texas Constitution provides for only one election precinct in a county, and some counties are so large that voters from a distance cannot reach the polling place in one day, and asked an extension of time. General Sherman telegraphed to the President, at Pittsburg, stating the importance of Reynolds telegram, and the President replied:—"If any provision in the Reconstruction act allows an extension, do so." Gen. Sherman, on examination, found authority to extend the time four days, and telegraphed an order to Reynolds last night.

Mississippi has not yet asked for an extension, but if Ames finds any difficulty in that State, no doubt an extension of time will be granted.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Return of Colonel Green's Expedition Against the Savages.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SANTA FE, Sept. 16.—The *Arizonian* reports the return of Colonel Green's expedition, having killed or captured 22 Indians, destroyed several camps, and captured considerable property. The Indians are committing outrages in the neighborhood of Fort Cummings; they have murdered a number of settlers in the past few days and driven off their stock.

Indian Depredations in Another Quarter—Republican Victory.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Sept. 16.—Reports from Grand and Cheyenne rivers and the Upper Missouri country state the Indians are committing depredations at various points, and stealing stock.

A telegram from Denver reports the election yesterday to have been a quiet affair. The Republicans elected a majority of the county officers. The people's ticket elected the Treasurer and Probate Judge. The Democrats had no ticket.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Stocks unsettled. Money steady at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 136½. 6-20s, 1862, coupon, 122; do. 1864, do., 121⅞; do. 1865, do., 121¼; do. do. new, 119½; do. 1867, 119¾; do. 1868, 119¾; 10-40s, 110; Virginia 6s, new, 58; Missouri 6s, 85½; Canton Company, 56; Cumberland preferred, 31½; New York Central, 203½; Erie, 39¾; Reading, 95¾; Hudson River, 183; Michigan Central, 127½; Michigan Southern, 101⅞; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107⅞; Chicago and Rock Island, 113; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 187⅝; Western Union Telegraph, 37.

FILIBUSTERS.

The Escape, Pursuit, and Capture of an Expedition Intended for Cuba.

The New Bedford (Mass.) *Standard* of Tuesday evening has the following account of the escape, pursuit, and capture of a filibustering expedition intended for Cuba:—

"A party of about thirty sailors arrived in this city by the evening train from Boston, by way of Taunton, on Monday, who appeared to be in command of one of their number, a German. They took supper at the Mansion House, and the head man was active during the evening endeavoring to charter some small vessel, generally stating that he was going on a fishing excursion to Noman's Land with a party, but sometimes representing that he wished to be put on a vessel outside.

"Captain Cobb, of the pilot-boat Hornet, had his suspicions excited, and politely informed Mr. German that he was not in the habit of taking fishing parties out at night.

"He waited some time for the yacht Mauersing to arrive, intending to go in that vessel, but finally made arrangements to be taken out in the pilot-boat Penekese.

"About 9 o'clock two men, who probably belonged to the party, went into Tucker & Cumming's store and bought two barrels of crackers and two hams, requesting that they should be delivered to order at a wharf not then named, some time between then and midnight. Mr. Eben Nye, who was in attendance, declined to take so much trouble about delivery, and the goods were left temporarily at the St. James' Hotel.

"The first intimation the officials here had of the presence of such a body of men in the city was when they were going down Union street to embark. Some members of the city watch endeavored to learn where they were going, but they were not very communicative, and their commander forbade them to hold conversation with any one.

"At the wharf two of their number refused to go any further, and the remainder sailed about half-past 11 o'clock. Captain Flanders, master of the Penekese, did not go with her, and she sailed in charge of his son, John F. Flanders, and two or three men.

"The men who remained behind stated that they had shipped in Boston to go on a cruise to the West Indies, and were to be taken on board a steamer from this port. But they had become satisfied, from what had leaked out among the gang, that they were going into the Cuban service, and therefore withdrew from the expedition, wishing to sail only under the American flag. They give the names of George Bradshaw, of Philadelphia, and William Long, of New York. They are now locked up in the Central Police Station.

"The excited imagination of the watchmen swelled the number of the party to ninety, and Collector Grinnell, Captain Hall, of revenue cutter Active, United States Deputy Marshal Cobb, Captain Hurlbut, officer of the watch, and Mayor Pierce, were immediately notified.

"The cutter, on account of injuries received in the gale, was not in condition to go in pursuit, and as soon as possible steam was got up in the boiler of the propeller Helen Augusta, the cutter's crew was transferred to her, and ten men from the city watch were armed and went on board. The pursuing expedition was commanded by Collector Grinnell, with Captain Call and Lieutenants Pease and Charlton of the cutter. Deputy Marshal Cobb did not go, his duties as sheriff demanding his presence at the Superior Court in Taunton to-day.

"The steamer got away about two hours after the Penekese, and at daybreak spoke the Hornet near the Vineyard Sound light vessel. Learning from on board that vessel that the Penekese had gone through Quick's Hole, the steamer passed between the islands of Penekese and Cuttyhunk, and along the north shore of Nashawena, and coming to the hole, a small schooner, thought to be the Penekese, was descried near Gay Head.

"The steamer went in chase, and coming up with her between Gay Head and Noman's Land, she proved to be the right vessel and was taken in charge and brought to this port, where the arrival of the steamer about 1 o'clock this afternoon was the signal for hundreds of people to line the wharves to get a sight of the prize and the prisoners.

"The supposed filibusters had no doubt made arrangements to meet a steamer outside, but the plans had failed to co-operate. Some of them expressed great indignation at the breaking up of their 'fishing party,' and one fellow declared his intention of bringing suit, laying damages at $30,000.

"The circumstances of the case are suspicious, but it is difficult to conceive on what charge the men can be held. They are now on board the Penekese, at anchor near the cutter, and Flanders is in custody on board the cutter.

"A telegram was received from Colonel Hatch about noon, directing the police to hold Bradshaw and Long till he should arrive with a warrant for their arrest.

"The affair has caused considerable excitement in town, and many citizens, while the steamer was absent, openly expressed a hope that the men would escape."

—The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent telegraphs:—"I have the best authority for stating positively that the Chinese mission has been tendered to ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, and by him declined."

—Asa Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, is accused of bolting the Democratic nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court, some eighteen years since, because he was a Catholic; fourteen years ago he trained with the Know-Nothings; and nine years ago he bolted Stephen A. Douglas, and went for Breckinridge, the candidate of secession and rebellion. Now he turns up as a good enough Democratic candidate for defeat on the Gubernatorial course.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Sept. 16, 1869.

The purchases of United States securities in New York yesterday, on Treasury account, brought out offerings of over six millions. The issues bought were 65s and 67s, at 118 1-60118¾. The large amount of the offerings on the occasion counteracted entirely the influence of the purchase, and the prices fell off in consequence; and, although a slight reaction took place previous to the close of the day, it failed to restore the market to the closing point of the previous day. There is a manifest weak feeling in the Government loan market in all the large money centres, and were it not for the regular withdrawals from the market on the sinking fund account, there can be no doubt that the heavy supply afloat would have a weakening effect on prices. In our city there appears to be no disposition to invest or speculate in Government bonds, and prices are entirely controlled by Wall street. Money is active to-day, and decidedly scarce, though rates continue unchanged.

Gold opened rather strong at 136¾, with no fluctuations of moment from that figure.

Governments are inactive, but yesterday's closing prices are so far maintained.

The Stock market is without improvement, and prices have a downward tendency. State loans were neglected. City sixes were steady at 101¼ for the new and 97 for the old issues.

Reading Railroad attracted but little attention and prices fell off ⅜, selling at 47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad was quiet at 56¾; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 120½; and Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad at 40¾. 42 was bid for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 38 for Catawissa Railroad preferred; 30¼ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; 53 for Minehill Railroad; and 49 for Northern Central Railroad.

Nothing was done in Canal shares. 36 was offered for Lehigh Navigation.

Fulton Coal changed hands at 4¾.

In Bank and Passenger Railway stocks no transactions were reported. 17 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 62 for West Philadelphia; and 37 for Green and Coates.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, N. 2d	101¼	7 sh O C & A R.c.	40¾
$600 do.	101¼	100 sh Read RR.	c.47
$9000 Alle Co 5s, 1s.	75½	200 do	48¾
$1000 Phila & Sun 7s	95	400 do	47¾
$200 C & A 6s, '83	84	200 do	47¾
48 sh Cam & Am.	120½	100 do	48¾
100 sh Penna	b30. 57	100 sh Fulton Coal.	4¾
4 do	56¾		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121⅛@121¼; 5-20s of 1862, 122@122¼; do., 1864, 121⅛@121⅜; do., Nov., 1865, 121⅜@121½; do., July, 1865, 119⅝@119¾; do. 1867, 120@120¼; do., 1868, 119⅝@119¾; 10-40s, 110@110¼; United States 6s, 109⅛@109⅝. Gold, 136¼.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121⅛@121¾; do. 1862, 122@122¼; do. 1864, 121⅛@121½; do. 1865, 121¾@121½; do. 1865, new, 119⅛@119¾; do. 1867, new do. 120@120¼; do, 1868, 119⅛@119¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 110@110¼; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 109@109½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾; Gold, 136¼@136⅝; Silver, 130½@132.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:

10·00 A. M.	136¼	11·35 A. M.	136¼
10·20 "	136¼	11·45 "	136½
10·31 "	136¾	12 M.	136¾
11·31 "	136½	12·01 P. M.	136¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Sept. 16.—The Flour market remains quiet, and in the absence of any demand for shipment only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots at $5·25@5·75 for superfine; $5·75@6·75 for extras; $6·50@7·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $6·25@7·25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6·75@7·75 for Ohio do. do.; and $8@10 for fancy brands—according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6 25@6·37½ per barrel.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, but prices remain without change. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware red at $1·50@1·55 per bushel. Rye ranges from $1·18 to $1·20 per bushel for Pennsylvania and Western, and is scarce and firm. Sales of 3400 bushels yellow on private terms, and 600 bushels Southern do. at $1·22; and some Western at $1·15. Oats are unchanged; sales of new Southern and Pennsylvania at 38@63c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is steady at $35 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is quoted at $8@8·50 per 64 lbs. Timothy is firm, and 250 bushels sold at $4·85@5. Flaxseed may be quoted at $2·50@2·55.

Whisky is firm at $1·30 per gallon for Western.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Arrived, steamship India, from Glasgow.
Also arrived, steamship Allemannia, from Bremen.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 16.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....68 | 11 A. M.....78 | 2 P. M.....84

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. barque Village Belle, Little, 33 days from Londonderry, with mdse. and 126 passengers to Robert Taylor & Co.
Schr Ella F. Crowell, Howes, 9 days from Provincetown, with fish to Calvin S. Crowell.
Schr Ocean Bird, Kelly, from Rockland Lake, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Emma L. Porter, Sparks, from Boston, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr Zeyla, Crowell, from Newburyport, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr War Eagle, Kelly, from Providence, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr E. H. Bloxsom, Bloxsom, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

NOVELTIES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1873.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is perhaps prematurely rumored that the authorities of the city of New York intend sending to the London Exhibition of 1873 a series of models and diagrams illustrating the more important peculiarities of our metropolitan works, and their maintenance and management. The models will be constructed to exact scale and of very large size, and the coloring and decoration of the originals will be scrupulously preserved in the copies. In order to meet the enormous expenses of this noble undertaking, five times the estimated amount of money will be appropriated by the city authorities.

The grand central figure about which the others will be grouped, and which will principally magnify the glory of democratic institutions, is the Washington Market. Readers unacquainted with descriptive geometry can hardly realize the difficulty of reproducing this multangular pile, in which no two lines are parallel, no two compartments uniform, and no two slabs of similar size. To faithfully copy the coloring of the original by the painstaking processes of art, would occupy too much time and leave too little margin on the estimates. But, as is often the case when art fails, science strides in to the rescue. It having occurred to the Commissioners that the graining of doors and the variegation of wall paper in striking likeness to wood and stone, are done a square foot at a time by the dexterous handling of many-fingered tools rather than the painful penciling of particular lines, they were seized with the happy inspiration we are about to disclose. A bucket of yellowish whitewash having been spattered over the model by means of a watering-pot, a syringe full of blood will be squirted on the walls and casements, and the base of the model will then be violently soused into a pool of pigment representing as nearly as modern art will allow the unapproachable hue and texture of West street mud. From specimens of this style of decoration which we have been permitted to gaze upon, we venture the opinion that no Claude can show such brilliant blending of colors, nor no precise Pre-Raphelite painting of the period such fidelity to nature.

The exhibitions of models of public works, however, is not unprecedented. The novel feature of this spectacle will be its illustration by panorama and pantomime. A number of skilfully-manipulated marionettes will represent the adventures of a party of Englishmen on the way from the North river steamer to the Cortlandt ferry in a West street car. No expense will be spared to make the spectacle gorgeous and complete—the magnificent pile of Washington Market looming up six or seven feet from the sidewalk in the morning fog, the rapid car teeming with smiling peasantry (fifty-seven in number) on their way to gentle labor, hundreds of lovely butcher carts, with red wheels interlaced like a tropical thicket across the thoroughfare, the happy, classical faces of market men and women flitting among cheerful customers. Plenty, illustrated by one continuous cornucopia of melon-rinds, rotten fruit, and decaying garbage knee deep from wall to wall—all this will be vividly portrayed; nor this alone. There will be the busy hum of men, the gentle pleasantry of the car driver, the quiet humor of the butcher boy, and the patient expostulation of cornered hackmen. This is an exhibition of which Americans may be proud, and, as we think we have before hinted, no expense will be spared to make it worthy of its originators.

Another model illustrating the beautiful adaptation of the facilities to the wants of the Western Metropolis will be a North river wharf. This will be a composite piece, selected from the choice bits of scenery and art all along the west side. Its chief features will be a pier of semi-decayed plank and timber, supported on piles of all known dimensions, standing at every conceivable angle on two sides and crushed down under water on the third by a few thousand of brick. The warehouse or structure at the entrance of the pier will consist of a legend of the period painted in red, blue and yellow letters seven feet high. Half the adjacent street will be permanently occupied by old steam boilers and stacks of lumber, the other half by merchandise on the move. The sidewalk will be arranged as a general market, and the flanking buildings fitted with every appliance for hoisting in—rum. A drove of mad cattle will fill up the foreground, and an offal barge on its way to the Communipaw Flats will relieve the offing. This beautiful spectacle will gladden the hearts of American tourists in London, and they may be assured that its projectors were not hampered by any narrow notions of economy.

But perhaps the *bijou* of these art treasures will be a New York hack, with its horses, driver, and runner in costume—fare five dollars a mile, including lesson in deportment. The New York Post Office (so soon to be but a memory of the elegant past), the Hudson River, New Haven, and Harlem Railway stations, the Fulton Ferry conveniences, the Metropolitan system of utilizing sewage, the street-cleaning operations and the tenement-houses on the east side, and the other artistic, economical, sanitary and engineering constructions and arrangements that illustrate the wisdom, enterprise, and fidelity of our city rulers, will be faithfully portrayed by models and panoramas, at a cost not only adequate to the immediate charges of the artists, but ample for contingent expenses.

The object of the exhibition is two-fold. First, it will convince the British public that the ill-natured stories told by their tourists about our markets, our city transport and other Metropolitan works are utterly unfounded. Secondly, it will reflect upon those who perpetuate these princely monuments of taste and science, that degree and kind of notoriety which every right-minded citizen will wish inseparably connected with their names.

THE ISSUES OF 1869.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The people of the Southern States, according to the best advices we receive, are very generally resolved to live in peace with each other and in loyal devotion to the Union. There is an implacable faction among them who ignore Gettysburg and Mission Ridge, Atlanta and Appomattox, and persist in midnight outrages on harmless negroes and in kindred exhibitions of Rebel malignity and senseless hate. There are a few journals which still keep the Confederate flag flying: but they have no considerable following. The Southern people, white and black, are very generally disposed to work in harmony for the reparation of the ravages of war and the restoration of prosperity and thrift. They are making cotton and sugar, corn and rice, and giving but a subordinate heed to politics or the noisy clamors of office-seeking. Two-third of them are this hour in substantial accord on the broad, generous, conciliatory platform of universal amnesty with impartial suffrage. If the new Legislature of Tennessee shall refuse to ratify the fifteenth amendment, as well as to perfect the enfranchisement of the late Rebels, that refusal will be impelled by Northern sham Democracy, seeking its own aggrandizement through national discord and baleful, untimely proscription. If that amendment shall be defeated, the North and not the South will justly bear the blame.

California has just been carried by the Shams on the false assumption that the XVth Amendment will enable the Chinese to become voters. It has nothing whatever to do with the naturalization of immigrant aliens of whatever race or color. Here it is *verbatim*:—

Art. XV. 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

—That is the fifteenth amendment—every word of it. It nowise affects our naturalization laws, nor the power of Congress to amend, extend, or repeal them. Citizens of the United States are not to be denied the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; but the right to become citizens, the conditions of naturalization, are nowise affected by this amendment.

Never was a constitutional provision more needed than this. Our conflicting laws which it will harmonize are at war with reason and common sense. Here is a native citizen of the United States, born in Vermont or New Hampshire, living therein to thirty years of age, and voting on precisely the same basis with any other citizen, though his skin is black. But he moves into our State; and here he cannot vote, not because he is black—that objection can be surmounted—but because he does not own $250 worth of real estate free and clear of all debt or incumbrance. If, disliking this, he moves across into New Jersey or Pennsylvania, he cannot vote there at all, though he have the wealth of Astor and the talent of Webster—he is a "nigger," and that excludes him and his posterity forever from any voice in making or amending the laws which they must nevertheless obey, or in directing the Government which they are taxed to support and drafted to defend.

The root of this injustice and absurdity was slavery; but the root is dead, and still the tree is assiduously watered and nourished, and made to wear the hue of life. Every one who knows anything is aware that it must ultimately wither and disappear; but the sham wire-workers say:—"Our followers don't perceive that the root is gone; 'nigger' is the best cry we have left, and we must make it do for one or two more elections." So they keep up the cry, and fools are gulled by it, or pretend to be.

It is very fortunate that in our State the question of eradicating the last stain which slavery has left on our flag comes before the people this fall in two distinct shapes—first, the validity of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment by our last Legislature is disputed, and an attempt will be made to nullify or reverse it if a Democratic Legislature should this fall be chosen; secondly, our new Constitution abolishes the detestable property qualification imposed by that of 1846 on colored men only, and establishes impartial suffrage. This change the Democratic politicians propose to vote down and defeat; and thus the question of impartial suffrage is brought prominently into the canvass. We rejoice in the fact, and exhort every lover of justice and liberty to prepare at once for the conflict.

Our Pendletons object to the fifteenth amendment that it puts a constraint on the States. That objection, so far as it has any force, applies to the Federal Constitution throughout, since it is inevitably and throughout a limitation of State power. It applies more especially to the amendment whereby slavery was abolished and prohibited; for that touched State rights in their very tenderest point. The Civil Rights bill, and everything that has been done to render our Union a land of equal rights and equal laws, is open to this same objection. "The right divine of States to govern wrong" is certainly impugned by the fifteenth amendment; and we thank God that we have lived to see it.

Friends of impartial suffrage! let us organize and prepare for a determined struggle. There should be an appeal for naked justice prepared and put into the hands of every voter forthwith. This is the year 1869; and we shall not believe that our people will vote down impartial suffrage if the question is fully brought home to their understandings and consciences. If they do, let us send a deputation to prostrate themselves in our behalf before the tomb of old George III, and ask his Majesty's pardon for our fathers' ungrateful, wicked rebellion. But no—Jefferson and Adams were right, and governments *do* derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Let us organize and work to make this a living truth by affirming and ratifying impartial suffrage!

THE CUBAN QUESTION—SPAIN, FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The press of France and England is very much occupied with the Cuban question and the conduct of the United States with regard to it. One day it admits that the only solution is in accepting the mediation and offer of the American Government for the independence of Cuba: another day it calls upon Spain to denounce the officiousness of America, and claims the right of French and British interference in any settlement that may be made of the Cuban difficulty. This hostile attitude to the action of the United States is the last phase of sentiment expressed by the European press. The question naturally arises here, what is the cause of this change of tone? Why this condemnation of America "for intermeddling" with Cuba and call upon the Spanish government to "resist the interference?" We think General Prim's presence in Paris accounts for it all. We published recently a cable telegram from Europe to the effect that the General had a conference with the Spanish ambassadors to England and France on the subject of communications from Washington, and that the disposition of the United States to interfere in the affairs of Cuba was denounced at this conference, and the hope expressed that "Spain would reply energetically to the officious manifestations of the Americans." True, there is another telegram from Paris of the same date contradicting the statement of what took place at the conference, but this has all the marks of an afterthought and of a prudent political dodge. From the present tone of the French press it seems probable that General Prim has seen Napoleon, or, at least, that the Cuban question has been discussed, directly or indirectly, between them. It has been urged, too, that France and England are deeply interested in the destiny of Cuba, and that in any settlement which may be made of the present difficulty the United States should not alone be consulted, and that these two powers must have a voice in the matter.

At the bottom of all this we see the old jealousy of the progress and power of the United States revived. It is the same monarchical, aristocratical, and anti-republican spirit which during our civil war led to the invasion of Mexico and the attempt to establish a monarchy on this continent; the same that has influenced England throughout the whole course of her inimical policy towards this country. Yet one would think the French might have learned the folly of hostility to American sentiment and progress in their fatal Mexican experiment, and that the English would have been taught the futility of attempting to arrest our progress and destiny. But the jealousy and hostile feelings of governments, as well as of people, make them blind. They look at everything through a false medium, and see only what they wish.

If the Emperor Napoleon desires to complicate the question of Cuba and to create difficulties between Spain and the United States, he can do so only at the cost of Spain. It might plunge that country into further trouble and an enormous expense, but it would not change the policy of this country or the destiny of Cuba. Indeed, the opposition or hostility of France or England would have the effect of arousing the American people and Government to prompt and decisive measures for the independence of Cuba. And if England imagines that we should be deterred from recognizing the independence of Cuba or from participating in the expulsion of the Spaniards from the island for fear of damaging our case in the Alabama claims, she is greatly mistaken. Cuba is a live question—the question of the day. It is no longer so with the Alabama claims. Not that we abandon them; they are simply laid aside for the present. We can bring them up at some future time, when it suits us and when the best opportunity occurs. Mr. Sumner may want everything put aside for that question to gratify his vanity, because he made a flaming speech on the subject, and because that is his special hobby; but it is not so with the American people, Congress, or the administration. With them the independence of Cuba is the question of the day. The solution of that cannot be long deferred. The Alabama claims we can settle at our convenience. Besides, Cuba will be worth far more to the United States than the amount of these claims. Should England, France, or even the Spanish Regency, suppose it can change the policy and course of the United States with regard to Cuba, it is mistaken. Or should General Prim, who was once a liberal and the friend of Cuba, suppose he can intrigue successfully for the interposition of the European powers in the Cuban difficulty, he will find that his labor will be in vain.

The American people have determined—and we have no doubt the Government has resolved—that Cuba shall be free, and all the intrigues or efforts to prevent that will prove unavailing.

"STILL HARPING ON MY DAUGHTER."

From the N. Y. World.

The *Tribune* figh's shy of Mr. Ewing's scheme for refunding the public debt; and instead of letting its readers see how liberally that "rascally repudiator" proposes to deal with the public creditors, it throws dust in the eyes of the public by repeating, for the ninety-seventh time, its stale arguments and invective against paying the Five-twenty bonds in greenbacks. Why does the *Tribune* so persistently keep thrashing the old straw? Why avoid the new phase into which the controversy has passed, as a thing too hot for the fingers of the editor to touch? The payability of the bonds in greenbacks is a question on which the arguments, pro and con, were long ago exhausted. Nothing new has been said on that subject for the last eighteen months; nor is there anything remaining to be said. The further prosecution of the discussion on that basis is futile and unprofitable; first, because it can add nothing to the public information nor assist the public judgment, and secondly, because no intelligent man believes that the Five-twenty bonds will be actually paid in greenbacks or actually paid in gold. There is no financial sciolist so green, no fool so far gone in folly, as to suppose that our colossal national debt is to be extinguished at the end of either five years or twenty. Greenback men and gold men agree in the opinion that, instead of paying the debt at or before the maturity of the present bonds, all that it is either possible or desirable to do is to change its form—to replace the present bonds by others with a longer period and lower interest. The important practical question is, what kind of bonds would be an equitable substitute for the Five-twenties; and on this point there is, happily, so little difference between the gold and greenback theorists, that the country ought to be congratulated on the prospect of an early and satisfactory adjustment of a vexed controversy.

But such an adjustment does not suit the factious, firebrand disposition of the *Tribune*. It would deprive that journal of opportunities to ply its chosen trade of denunciation and to vilify large portions of our countrymen as knaves and thieves. If the benevolent editor of the *Tribune* could find nobody to denounce and libel, he would be profoundly unhappy. He therefore declines to recognize the fact that the ablest champion of the greenback theory proposes to substitute for the Five-twenties precisely the same kind of bonds as he has proposed himself, and to leave the bondholders just as well off in the end as they would be if his own scheme were adopted. The *Tribune* proposes that the present debt shall be converted, at par, dollar for dollar, into another debt payable in gold, having thirty years to run, and bearing four per cent. interest. Mr. Ewing proposes that the present debt shall be converted, at par, dollar for dollar, into another debt, payable in gold, having *forty* years to run, and bearing four per cent. interest. The propositions are as alike as two peas, except that Mr. Ewing's pea is the larger. Mr. Ewing would give a quietus to the greenback controversy by substituting new bonds expressly payable in gold; he would offer the public creditors more valuable bonds than the *Tribune* itself proposes in exchange for the same debt.

The *Tribune* dares not let its readers see the full liberality of this proposition because it would put its stale libels to shame. The *Tribune* avers that the greenback men wish to cheat the public creditors out of the principal of the debt; but Mr. Ewing would give them new bonds, perfectly guaranteed, making every dollar of the principal expressly payable in gold The interest would, to be sure, be at a lower rate; but the very reason of making the bonds redeemable in five years was to reduce the rate of interest. The *Tribune* itself proposes to reduce the interest, and to put it at precisely the same rate as Mr. Ewing. Mr. Ewing thinks the five-twenties are not gold bonds; but he would have the Government offer undoubted gold bonds in their place, and make an even exchange. When the holders were finally paid, they would be paid every dollar in gold, precisely as Mr. Greeley and all the gold men propose. How can this be repudiation?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz:—

Troy, Bradford county.....Sept. 4, 1869.
Towanda, " .....Sept. 6, 1869.
Honesdale, Wayne county.....Sept. 7, 1869.
Kittanning, Armstrong county.....Sept. 7, 1869.
Beaver, Beaver county.....Sept. 7, 1869.
Bradford, Bradford county.....Sept. 7, 1869.
Somerset, Somerset county.....Sept. 14, 1869.

The meetings at Troy, Towanda, and Honesdale will be addressed by Governor J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott, and Hon. W. D. Kelley.

Governor O. P. Morton of Indiana, Hon. John A. Bingham of Ohio, and Hon. Wayne McVeigh of Pennsylvania, will address the meeting at Pittsburg.

JOHN COVODE, Chairman.

GEO. W. HAMERSLEY, M. G. QUAY, W. J. P. WHITE, S. F. GWINNER, } Secretaries.

8 30 19t

☞ JOSE POEY,

Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,

Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.

Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

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☞ ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." 12 4 tu th fs§

For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

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HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,

Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

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FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS,

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(Two doors below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continue the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

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The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

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On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·06
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,300·00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,021·25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,500·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,600 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
267,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	267,900·00
$1,109,900 Par. Cost, $1,093,694·25.	Market value, $1,139,325·25
Real Estate	35,000·00
Bills receivable for insurance made	323,486·24
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·0
Cash in bank	$116,150·08
Cash in drawer	413·65
	116,563·73
	$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafourcade, Joshua P. Eyre, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William C. Ludwig, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William G. Boulton, Jacob Riegel, Spencer McIlvaine, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, John B. Semple, " A. B. Berger, "

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1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372'13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

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ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

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In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

Special advantages offered to clergymen.

For all further information address

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
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Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.
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OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

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The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

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IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $3,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

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HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$300,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $312,259·28.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John B. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 609 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

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DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 3§

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Assets.....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

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ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

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INSURANCE AGENTS,

FIFTH AND WALNUT STREETS,

9 14 tf PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS
(FRENCH LLOYDS).

INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.

THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British, and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.

ALF. MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for: Youth, Maturity, and Old Age: Manhood Generally Reviewed: The Cause of Indigestion: Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For: Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 3§

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869

11§

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,

FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,

ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors.

WOOD MOULDINGS,

BRACKETS, ETC.

BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.

A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4⅜. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash.

T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.

WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER

Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all house hold use. Ask for it and take no other.

W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 23 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Yesterday afternoon Coroner Daniels held an investigation into the facts of the death of Samuel Shuster, who was knocked down by a man named James McLaughlin, in a tavern on Unity street, Frankford, on Tuesday evening. The jury rendered a verdict of death from intemperance.

—Yesterday afternoon, a barn belonging to Jacob Shallcross, two miles above Frankford, was destroyed by fire. The contents, a quantity of hay and grain, belonged to William Luttenberg. The loss was estimated at $2000. The barn was insured, but the contents are a total loss.

—Revenue Officers Hause and Hear, accompanied by Deputy Marshals Murray and Eldridge, yesterday visited the old Richmond district, and in the rear of No. 1136 York street found an illicit distillery. A still was in operation, and some mash was found on the premises. The still was removed and the mash destroyed. To prevent detection, the refuse of the still was conveyed by means of a hose into the cellar of a neighboring house. Considerable of a crowd collected while the officers were about the distillery, but there was not any attempt to interfere with them.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 136¼.

—Asa Packer was serenaded at Manch Chunk last night.

—Secretary Boutwell will return to Washington to-morrow.

—Ex-Secretary Seward yesterday left San Francisco for Santiago.

—A new lock has been placed on the safe in the Treasury Department.

—The rising of the rivers in Minnesota is doing the crops much damage.

—Portland, Oregon, has a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of Avondale.

—Minister Motley is not restricted about the reopening of the Alabama negotiations.

—The annual convention of the Master Mechanics of the United States commenced at Pittsburg yesterday.

—The rumored intended resignation of Solicitor Smith, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, is denied by that gentleman himself.

—Sheriff Lyle has written to Governor Geary, to prove that the body found in Twitchell's cell was that of Twitchell and nobody else.

—Altogether, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad has raised $21,000 for the families of the miners killed at Avondale.

—The Ecclesiastical Court, for the trial of the Rev. Mr. Cheney, at Chicago, met yesterday, and adjourned until November 16, proximo.

—Senator Brownlow, of Knoxville, has disposed of his interest in the Knoxville *Whig*, but that journal will still support the Republicans.

—In a duel on Monday, at San Francisco, between James Smedburg and J. B. Gardner, the former had two fingers shot off, and was satisfied.

—The members of the United States Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows are at Sacramento, to assist at the laying of the corner-stone of the Odd Fellows' Monument.

—One hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars in fractional currency was received yesterday, at the Treasury Department, from the New York Bank Note Company.

—The boilers of the steamboat Phantom exploded near Paducah, Ky., yesterday, killing six or seven passengers and the first clerk. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

—The sugars seized in New Orleans are to be released on payment, by the owners, of the duties. No evidence in possession of the Government could fix fraud on anybody.

—In reply to Baron Gerolt, Treasurer Spinner has certified that a certain ten-dollar Confederate note is genuine, but worthless. The note is to be used in a law-suit in Germany.

—All Washington is exercised because, on account of neglect shown to the foreign Ministers on former occasions in that city, they appeared at the funeral of the late Secretary Rawlins in citizens' dress.

Foreign Affairs.

—The International Workingmen's Convention assembled at Basle yesterday.

—The Czar prohibits Russian bishops from attending the Ecumenical Council.

—Napoleon presided at the Council of Ministers yesterday. His health is fully restored.

—The General Synod of the Irish Church in assembly, in Dublin, on Monday, protested against disestablishment.

—A rumored proposal for a conference on the Turco-Egyptian quarrel will, it is expected, be refused by the great powers of Europe.

—General Prim, after his interview with Napoleon, telegraphed to Madrid that he would hesitate at no sacrifice to crush the patriots of Cuba.

—The Federal telegraph administration of the North German States will hereafter use the English cable, on account of the restrictions on the French cable.

UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

What Were General Sickles' Instructions?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—It is ascertained, from a reliable source, that General Sickles was not authorized to make any demand upon the Spanish Government. He was instructed merely to act discreetly, but with earnestness, as a mediator between that power and the Cubans, on the basis already published, for the independence of the island. Leading members of the Government favor the proposition, but are not free at present to finally accept it.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—It is ascertained that the various propositions for the settlement of the Cuban question, heretofore alluded to in these despatches, have been carefully considered by the State Department, and finally abandoned as impracticable, on account of the dissatisfaction among the Cuban leaders. There remain now pending only the original propositions for the sale of the island to the Cubans, which Spain at first declined to entertain, but was again asked for a final answer. It is well known, however, in advance, that the Spanish authorities will return the proposition with a decided negative reply to treat upon such a basis. Some apprehensions are felt here that the steadily growing excitement among the Spaniards, and the alleged plottings of Prim in Paris, are sure indications of strong ill-will against the policy of the United States on the Cuban question, and will, most likely, lead to grave complications between this country and the Spaniards, and perhaps with other European powers.

ST. DOMINGO.

A Battle at San Juan—General Cabral Defeated.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The *Boletin Official* of St. Domingo, of August 28, has the long report sent to the Minister of War by General Delegado, of a battle on the plains of San Juan, in which General Cabral was defeated by General Salvado. On the 25th of August the village of Mogollon was taken from the rebels.

The followers of Cabral, and the main body of the army of President Baez, having reached Sabanna del Mamay, a furious attack was made by a close column, commanded by Colonel Deias, and although the enemy made a sudden raid with all its cavalry on the rear of the loyal troops, these latter did not desist from their repeated charges upon the whole front of the Rebel forces, which presented a line of about 600 men.

Both parties fought with desperate courage; but God and Liberty prevailed, and the troops of Baez were triumphant. The enemy left on the field 23 dead bodies, and 5 more were drowned in the river, and 3 were found afterwards in the woods, making altogether 31 dead. The enemy had also 45 wounded. Although the number of dead and wounded was rather small, the result of the action was of great good to the loyal cause.

Musical and Dramatic Items.

Mr. Clifton W. Tayleure has taken a lease of the Theatre Francaise, New York, for a season, and will shortly open with a full dramatic company, for the purpose of producing a new romantic drama in four acts, written by John S. Clarke, the American comedian, and Henry Leslie. It is called *London; or, Life in the Capital.* The scenes, we are told, represent the Tower of London, Temple Bar, the River Thames, Charing Cross, London Bridge, Greenwich Park, St. Paul's Cathedral, Charing Cross Railway Station, the Bank of England, London Docks, St. Clement's Church, Billingsgate Market, Fishmongers' Hall, the Mansion House, the Royal Exchange, Greenwich Hospital, the Old Bailey Criminal Court Room, the Custom House, the Observatory at Greenwich, the Globe Insurance Building, and the Isle of Dogs. It is Mr. Tayleure's intention to play several popular stars, among whom he hopes to include Mr. Fechter, and to support them with a strong company.

THE FRENCH GRAND OPERA TROUPE about which there have been various uncertain rumors in circulation, is now announced as fully organized, and to open at the Academy of Music, New York, on or about September 20.

The troupe consists of Mlle. Euphenie Bleau, Mad. Clothilde Audibert, Mlle. Faye Fanschette, Mons. Delabranche, Tabardi, Geribank, Alexis Tasson, Teste, and D'Hasler. In their *repertoire* are *La Juive, Guillaume Tell, La Dame Blanche, La Muettedi Portici, La Sirene, Faust, Zampa, Les Amours du Diable, L'Etoile du Nord, Les Huguenots, Robert le Diable, La Favorita*, and many others. The conductors are Charles Van Ghel, Torriani, and Martin.

Political.

—Advices from Tennessee from trustworthy sources indicate that formidable opposition is concentrating against Andrew Johnson. The fact that his election would give both Senators, the Governor, Secretary of State, and Superintendent of Education to East Tennessee, will unite the strength of Middle and West Tennessee in support of a representative man from either of the latter sections. It appears that East Tennessee has always had more than a proportion of public offices, and her support of Johnson, it is believed, will be the signal for his defeat.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....5:41 | MOON SETS....1:24
SUN SETS....6:08 | HIGH WATER....10:22

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, U. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguay	London	New York	Aug. 28
Cordova	London	New York	Aug. 28
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos	Aug. 31
Smidt	Bremen	New York	Sept. 1
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 1
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 2
India	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 3
Allemannia	Havre	New York	Sept. 4
C. of Limerick	Antwerp	New York	Sept. 4
Weser	Southampton	New York	Sept. 7
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York via Bos	Sept. 7

FOR EUROPE.

Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Rhein	New York	Bremen	Sept. 16
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Sept. 18
Prussian	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 18
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 18
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 18
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool, via Hal	Sept. 21
Java	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 22
Cordova	New York	London	Sept. 25

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 16
Eagle	New York	Havana	Sept. 16
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 18
Geo. Washington	New York	New Orleans	Sept. 18
North America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Josie Mildred, Ginn, Rotterdam, Warren & Gregg.
Br. schr Navita, Ford, St. John, N. B., E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr C. J. Errickson, Smith, Scituate, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr Abby Ingalls, Ingalls, Boston.
Schr J. W. Maitland, Leighton, Portsmouth, N. H., Captain.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. brig Sea Breeze, Buckley, 30 days from Vallos, Ja., with logwood to Thos. Wattson & Sons.
Schr W. B. Mann, Rogers, from Jacksonville, with lumber to captain.
Schr E. H. Naylor, Naylor, from Weymouth.
Schr J. Lancaster, Williams, from Providence.
Schr E. Matthews, McElwee, from Boston.
Schr E. & L. Marts, Marts, from Boston.
Schr Josephine, Phinney, from Fall River.
Schr J. Compton, Crowell, from Newport.
Schr R. Law, York, from Stonington.
Schr Reading RR. No. 43, Baldigan, from Derby, Ct.
Schr Step, Smith, from New York.
Schr Alcora, Denison, from New York.
Schr Northern Light, Harper, from New York.
Schr Mary Augusta, Lord, from New York.
Schr Mary, Richardson, from New York.
Schr E. G. Sawyer, Kean, from New York.
Schr Neptune, Robertson, from New York.
Schr Izetta, Paine, from New York.
Schr A. Ingalls, Ingalls, from New York.
Schr C. J. Errickson, Smith, from New York.
Schr L. A. Bennett, McDevitt, from New York.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Saranak, Turley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 2d inst.
Ship Lancaster, Jackson, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 2d inst.
Ship Emily McNear, Scott, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 2d inst.
Ship Bombay, Jordan, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 2d inst.
Ship Milton, Smith, from Philadelphia, is reported to have arrived at Cronkhaven 1st inst.
Ship Arcturus, Edwards, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 30th ult.
Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., at 2 P. M. yesterday.
Steamship Jas. S. Green, Vance, hence, at Norfolk 13th inst., and sailed for Richmond.
Barque Hedwig, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gefle 21st ultimo.
Barque Ella Moore, Marsters, hence for London, passed up the Channel 1st inst.
Barque R. G. W. Dodge, Munroe, cleared at Charleston 11th inst., for Georgetown, S. C.
Brig Avance, Shultz, hence for Hamburg, was spoken 22d ult. lat. 49, long. 11.
Brig Mountain Eagle, Burgess, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, ashore on Dyer's Island, is being lightered by schrs Music and Ellen Larnes. She struck the Gull Rocks during the gale and knocked off her rudder.
Brigs Hattie S. Bishop, Webber, hence for Portland, and J. D. Lincoln, Merryman, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 11th inst., and sailed again.
Brig Mary C. Comery, hence for Salem, passed Holmes' Hole A. M. 12th inst.
Brig Planet, Arey, hence, at St. John's, P. R., 1st inst.
Brig Frontier sailed from Bath 11th inst. for Portland.
Schr Fred. Spofford, Turner, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 14th inst.
Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bath 11th inst.
Schr Send, Morgan, hence, at Portsmouth 12th inst.
Schrs Matanzas, Bragdon; Sarah E. Jones, Handy; and Wings of the Morning, McFarland, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 11th inst.
Schr C. R. Moller, Brown, hence for Boston, at New York 14th inst.
Schr Cohassett, Gibbs, hence, at New Bedford 12th inst.
Schrs A. M. Edwards, Henson; Rising Sun, Moore; and Thomas Patterson, Mitchell, hence, at Richmond 12th instant.
Schr Bee, Hastings, hence, at Richmond 13th inst.
Schrs Lady Emma, Snedecor, and Rappahannock, Carson, hence, Washington, D. C., 14th inst.
Schr M. E. Johnson, Fountain, for Philadelphia, cleared at Biddeford 11th inst.
Schr Fannie Hammer, Brooks, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 11th inst.
Schr Wm. Tice, at Biddeford, 11th inst. to load ice for Philadelphia.
Schr Rebecca and Eliza, Price, hence at Bristol 12th instant.
Schr Marietta Smith, Preston, hence, at Pawtucket 13th instant.
Schr A. M. Lee, Pukes, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 13th inst and sailed again.
Schr Uncle Tom, Look, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 13th inst.
Schr A. Denike, Crane, hence, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 11th inst. for Boston. In the gale of 8th off Shinnecock, lost mainsail and split foresail.

MISCELLANY.

Screw steamer Rattlesnake, Mershon, at Portland on Saturday, 73 hours from Philadelphia, reports:—Encountered the gale of Wednesday off the Delaware. Although the gale was terrific, at times completely flooding the decks with water, the sea seemingly running as high as the highest mountains, yet the noble vessel behaved finely, and reports no damage.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The outer buoy to the entrance of Rockaway Inlet broke adrift in the late storm, which, if not replaced, will cause disaster to the sailing trade of the bay.

MERRICK & SON

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.

AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR.

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf

WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER.

ARTISTE DES MODES,

1101,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

This opportunity is taken to announce that I have just returned from Paris and London, with the latest FALL FASHIONS. These designs being personally selected and modelled from the greatest novelties, and trimmed in a superior style, will open

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869,

With French and English Dresses, Cloaks, Mantelettes, Sleeves, and Children's Costumes, Robe de Chambre and Breakfast Dresses.
Dress and Cloak Making in every variety.
Wedding Trousseaux furnished at short notice and reasonable prices.
Real Thread and Guipure Laces, Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry, newest style of Jet, Gold and Shell, the rarest and most elegant ever offered. Hair Bands, Combs, and Regal Nets.
Dress and Cloak Trimmings, the most tasteful that are to be found in the French metropolis, wholesale and retail.
Bridal Veils and Wreaths.
Kid Gloves, 75 cents and $1 00 per pair.
Exclusive Agents for MRS. M. WORK'S celebrated system for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, etc. etc. 3 6 stuth

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The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety OF FULL AND HALF-BOUND BLANK BOOKS,

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COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.

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Blank Book Manufactory OF

JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

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HOSIERY GOODS.

J. WILLIAM HOFFMANN,

No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,

Dealer in Hosiery Goods,

Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', an Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.

UNDERWEAR

Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the best imported.

Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the best of American Goods.

These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly

Spring and Summer Wear.

LOST.

LOST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that application has been made to the City Treasurer for the issue of duplicates of the following described certificates of the Six per Cent. Loan of the City of Philadelphia (free of taxes):—

No. 4465, $1000, dated October 5, 1864.
4966, $500, " " 5, 1864.
4950, $4500, " " 25, 1864.
5271, $2500, " November 30, 1864.

$8500, in name of JOHN H. B. LATROBE, in trust. AUSTIN & OBERGE, 9 9 ths2t No. 313 WALNUT Street.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET,

(Two doors below Chesnut street)

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards....2 per cent.
" 100 " ....3 "
" 300 " ....4 "

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STAMP AGENCY,

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HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM.—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved LOW STEAM APPARATUS, which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.

H. BELFIELD & CO., 24 3m No. 435 N. BROAD Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 126 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 23 ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm2

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 9 a. No. 25 S. ELEVENTH Street.

HOOP SKIRTS, ETC.

1115.—HOPKINS'

HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,

No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.

Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2 75. Our Keystone Skirts, 30 to 60 springs, 62½ to $1 40; New York made Skirts, from 30 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Werley Corsets, $2 50, $3 50, $4 50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2 20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicans, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9 50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.

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WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

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GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 South FIFTH Street.

BELOW WALNUT.

A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand

CARRIAGES,

INCLUDING

Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths

For Sale at Reduced Prices.

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Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.

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3 4 thstu CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

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CENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FOUNT OF FASHION.

GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.

MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.
The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready made or made to order
Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.
UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.
Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.
Polite Salesladies in attendance.
A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

9 3 MINNIE CUMMINGS.

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Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

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Pure Cider and White Wine Vinegar, Green Ginger, Mustard Seed, Spices, etc. etc. All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.

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TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 25

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BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

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COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades. Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,

7 8 stuthsm No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows—

City of Antwerp, Saturday, Sept. 18, at 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Sept. 21, at 1 P. M.
City of Boston, Saturday, Sept. 25, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Oct. 2, at P. M.
Etna (via Halifax), Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN....$100 | STEERAGE....$30
To London....105 | To London....40
To Paris....115 | To Paris....40

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool....$80 | Liverpool....$30
Halifax....20 | Halifax....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer....45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer....30

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, September 9, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to E. A. SOUDER & CO., 2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin....$140 | Second Cabin....$8
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin....$145 | Second Cabin....$8
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF, 1 27 3 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY.
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL, 2 28 5 Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 5 26 No. 119 WALL Street, New York

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to W. M. BAIRD & CO., 3 25 No. 133 South Wharves.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILERMAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, 8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30

GIRARD TUBE WORKS,

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE, [4 1

No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2 25 Also, WOOL SACKS.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
MRS. C. R. BERNARD.....DIRECTRESS
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, September 16, Bellini's Charming Opera, NORMA.

Norma....Mrs. C. R. Bernard
Adelgisa....Blanche Ellermann
Pollio....Brookhouse Bowler
Orovesco....H. C. Perkes
Clotilda....Anna Stuchka

FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MRS. C. R. BERNARD, LA TRAVIATA.
Saturday—Bohemian Girl Matinee.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Sept. 16, LAST NIGHT of the NEW AND ROMANTIC DRAMA. Last week of the engagement of MRS. D. P. BOWERS, who will appear in her last great success, CLARA MELVILLE, in the new Sensational Play entitled SNARE; OR, WHAT CAN'T MONEY DO? Clara Melville....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS Henry Melville....Mr. J. C. M'COLLOM
Friday—Benefit of Mrs D. P. BOWERS. In rehearsal, the great moral Drama of EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE, Begins ½ to 8. THE LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE'S THIRD WEEK. MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING, production of Farnie's Burlesque, THE FORTY THIEVES. Ganem....MISS LYDIA THOMPSON
Supported by the Full Troupe.
Friday—Benefit of HARRY BECKETT.
Saturday—THE FORTY THIEVES.
In preparation, Boucicault's FORMOSA.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1869.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

By means not yet fully explained, the respectability of the Democracy of Philadelphia has won a tardy victory over the roughs, and, for the moment, morality rules muscle. How the old candidates were induced to resign the places on the ticket which they had gained by a tremendous wear and tear of conscience, we are not told, but it is evident that either very dreadful threats or powerful persuasives, or both, were resorted to. Who is to pay them, and how they are to be paid, for the money, time, and labor spent in winning the favor of the Democratic conventions, does not appear on the face of the record; but that a bargain and sale is at the bottom of the transaction scarcely admits of a doubt. It is alleged that each of the retiring candidates named his successor, and perhaps the most rational explanation is that, by this arrangement, they have secured a promise of a large share of the prospective spoils.

The exit of Ahern, Stewart & Co. was quickly followed by the announcement of a new ticket. The managers feared the result of the deliberations of a new convention. They did not dare to trust their own partisans. Respectability shrank from a hand-to-hand contest with the roughs, and it sought the prolongation of its unwonted ascendancy in an ingenious artifice. Jefferson tells us that power is always passing from the hands of the many into the hands of the few; and despite his warnings to the Democracy to beware of this danger, the power to nominate a full city and county ticket has been mysteriously transferred from the great army of roughs, rowdies, and rapscallions to a compact little knot of respectabilities. The "woice of the people" has been silenced, the representative men of the party have been driven back to their native slums, and the Democratic City Executive Committee has placed an entire new list of nominees in the field.

It is idle to deny that it is composed of men of good standing in the community. Though the means resorted to are unparalleled, and though the wishes of the bulk of the party have been totally disregarded, the committee has managed to form a ticket infinitely superior in every respect to that which it supplants, and one well calculated to elicit a favorable reception from the respectable members of the Democratic party. Whether the roughs will be ready to endorse it and to ratify a bargain which, if successful, will go far to end their reign, remains to be seen. Their programme, bad as it was, had at least the sanction of usage; it was protected by the mantle of regularity which has covered so many past sins; and now, since the respectables have overthrown it and substituted a ticket which owes its superiority to the fact that it is the offspring of a few of the most astute leaders, instead of an emanation of the assembled wisdom of the entire party, the roughs and rowdies will evince no little of the spirit of docility and forgiveness if they cheerfully fall in the new line of battle, and fight and cheat as actively for the new ticket as they would have fought and cheated for the old one.

A terrific blow has been struck at the entire convention system. It would be easier, every year, to pick out half-a-dozen good men, as candidates for office, in a cozy back parlor, than to go through the turmoil and trouble of a popular canvass only to nominate odious partisans. But it is an important question whether voters who have no share in such deliberations will consider themselves bound by their decisions, and whether half-a-dozen sets of back-parlor tickets may not be placed in the field.

While the Democratic City Executive Committee has its hand in the work of reform, we are surprised that it does not finish up the task it has so auspiciously begun, by driving the obnoxious legislative and Senatorial nominees off the Democratic tickets, and substituting respectable men in their places. But since they have neglected this duty, it would not be a bad idea for the Republican Executive Committee to make a display of their power in this direction. The renominated Republican members of the last Legislature have been condemned by the Republican press of the city with scarcely a dissenting voice. Their records are to the last degree objectionable. They are disqualified, alike by ignorance and corruption, for the places to which they aspire. They could render splendid service to the Republican cause by forwarding their resignations to the appropriate committees, or, failing in this, the party could greatly promote its prospects of success by driving them from their present positions. Since Democracy seeks strength in purification, Republicanism should not disdain so useful an example. No possible good can result now or hereafter from an endorsement of men like Stokes, Davis, Bunn, Adaire, Cloud, and Hong, but if they are offered up as just sacrifices to the wrath of a betrayed and plundered people, new life, zeal, and enthusiasm will be infused into the Republican ranks.

READ HIM OUT!

Mr. Davis, who was acting as Secretary of State on the 30th of August, sent a request to Governor Hoffman, of New York, for a certified copy, in the usual form, of the action of the Legislature of that State on the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution. The Legislature, in ratifying the amendment, neglected to submit the concurrent resolution to the Governor, or to direct or request him to communicate it to the State Department at Washington. It was therefore supposed that, although both branches of the Legislature had given their assent to the amendment, it would be unavailing because the State Department would not be officially advised of the action. In this state of affairs the anti-amendment Democracy, in case they should happen to secure a majority in the next Legislature, intended to repeal the concurrent resolution ratifying the amendment, and in its place pass another rejecting it, which they would take the additional trouble to see forwarded to the State Department through the customary channels.

Such was the little game. But Governor Hoffman, to the intense astonishment and infinite disgust of the Democracy, promptly responded to Mr. Davis' request by inclosing a copy of the resolution of ratification, signed by the clerks of the two houses, in a polite note in which the neglect of the Legislature, as stated above, was briefly set forth. And so the little game of the New York Democracy was blocked by the great high priest of Democracy itself, and New York is added to the list of States whose ratification of the amendment is irrevocable. There is nothing further to be done in the matter except for the Democratic papers and stumpers to read Governor Hoffman out of the party.

GOING OUT OF TOWN.

We are informed on good authority that Alderman William McMullin, "Piggy" Devine, Esq., Fol Degan, Johnny Ahern, and sundry and divers other genial and congenial spirits, contemplate starting on an extended tour into the interior on the seventh of next month. An indefinite time will be consumed in the trip, Smith's Island being the starting point. From this favorite summer resort, the party will make the Lamb Tavern, the Punch Bowl, Kohl's, the Abbey, and the Old Log Cabin, in easy and leisurely stages, and finally start off on a tangent towards the Great Salt Lake, avoiding the Pacific Railroad on account of its circuitous and tortuous route. The party will go into camp on the shores of the Lake, at the mouth of Salt River, where they will remain until reliable advices of the result of the approaching local election in this city. In case there is a prospect of Messrs. Patterson, Coxe, Brenner, Jackson, Sellers, and Reichard joining them to make the ascent of the river, they will prolong their stay and remain in camp until they are joined by these gentlemen, when the perilous and exciting voyage will commence without delay. The double party will go into winter quarters at the head waters of the river, and start on their homeward jaunt in time to be present at the Democratic delegate elections next June. In case the half-dozen gentleman last named should be prevented by some unforeseen occurrence from joining the original party at the mouth of Salt River about the middle of October, the trip up the river will be abandoned, and the excursionists will return to the city post-haste, to attend to several little matters in the way of distributing the Row patronage, which will imperatively demand their presence. The occasion of this unexpected autumn tour is understood to be the flank movement just made by the heavy and respectable weights of the Democracy, which has resulted in the disintegration of the Ahern ticket and the determination to make the experiment of holding an election in the Fourth ward and other Democratic strongholds without the mild but persuasive adjunct of "club law."

THE CUBAN NEGOTIATIONS.

The Cuban question is rapidly becoming surrounded with grave new complications, and the Government of the United States, in undertaking to play the part of a mediator, is likely to have its hands full. On the one hand the Cuban leaders are an impracticable race, and if they cannot have exactly their own way, they have little disposition to authorize a more feasible form of negotiations. On the other hand, Spain is full of inflammable partisans, who are ready to rouse public indignation to the highest pitch against any unpopular step taken by Serrano. Although General Prim has hitherto figured as his ally, he may in truth be a covert rival, and his late visit to Paris, where we are told that he discussed the Cuban question with Napoleon, and after this conference telegraphed back to Madrid his determination to "hesitate at no sacrifice to subdue the insurrection in Cuba," indicates that he not only bitterly antagonizes the proposed American programme, but that he is anxious to profit by any mistake that Serrano may make. Meanwhile, some apprehensions are felt that the action already taken by our Government has aroused much ill-will in Spain and France, and that dangerous complications are likely to arise. Of this result we have no serious fears. But if the secret history of the Cuban negotiations is ever published, we shall not be at all surprised to find that the interests and position of this country and of the Cubans have been damaged by blundering diplomacy. With Washburne at Paris and Sickles at Madrid, this result is almost inevitable, for they are destitute of the experience and training which alone would qualify them for a keen encounter with the sharp-witted diplomatists of Europe.

THE REIGN OF BLOOD.

Since the first of the present month our citizens have been shocked by a succession of murders, homicides, suicides, and murderous assaults that are well calculated to excite apprehensions in the minds of those who are least given to gloomy forebodings of evil. We have been obliged almost daily to record in our local columns the story of some unfortunate suddenly bereft of life by violence, or assaulted with murderous intentions by assassins who perpetrated their bloody work in broad daylight, and in utter defiance of every safeguard that the law provides. The record which we herewith present to our readers is one that ought to be thoughtfully considered by all good citizens, as it shows a condition of society and a reckless regard for human life that are fraught with terrible consequences for the future. It is very evident that some stringent measures ought to be adopted to warn would-be assassins in the future what will be their fate if they do not restrain their murderous propensities. Judge Brewster, not many months ago, declared from the bench that the mawkish sympathy that was almost invariably excited in favor of some of the worst criminals was an evil of the highest magnitude, and that it was one of the greatest incentives to crime and one of the most serious impediments to justice. With such a record for just one-half of one month as that which we have before us, it is evident that there is a serious necessity that the iron hand of the law should be felt in all its rigor; that criminals when convicted should receive the sentences that they deserve to the full extent of the law, and that those sentences should be carried out to the fullest extent, in spite of every influence that can be brought to bear. The safety of the community demands that all the machinery of the law shall be put in motion to check the reign of blood and give a reasonable security for life and limb. Criminals must be made to feel that they will be visited by swift and certain vengeance, and that, once convicted of such dastardly crimes as those which are embraced in our list, it will be of no avail to appeal for Executive clemency, but that the full sentence of the law will be promptly executed, whatever it may be.

We cannot refrain from the opinion that the horrible crimes which are perpetrated almost daily are due in a very large measure to the abuse of the pardoning power. Even the worst criminals are led to entertain a hope that they can influence the Governor to interfere between them and the hangman, and with many this is all that is required to give them the utmost license to stab and cut, as the passion of the moment may incline them. Governor Geary's use of the pardoning power has certainly not given satisfaction, and it is a serious question whether it ought not to be taken out of the hands of the executive altogether and lodged with a properly constituted court. The chances that the power would be abused in this case would undoubtedly be lessened, and the community would have some assurances that condemned criminals would not be turned loose upon society again without good and sufficient reasons. That it is time some decisive steps were taken is evident from the following list of murders and murderous assaults committed between September 1 and 14:—

On September 2 we have recorded four cases to begin with. William O'Connell, a messenger on a peach train from Baltimore to New York, while the train was stopping at the intersection of the Junction road and Sixth street, shot James Cordich, on suspicion that he was stealing peaches.

A colored man named James Rodman, belonging to the Marine Hospital, had his throat cut by a woman in Barnes' court.

The body of an unknown man was found in the Delaware at Reed street wharf.

The body of a new-born infant was found at Walnut street wharf.

On September 3 Emma Spriggins committed suicide, at No. 1309 Sansom street, by cutting her throat with a razor while laboring under religious excitement.

On September 4, Richard D. Carter, the foreman of the stone-cutters at Fairmount Park, was shot by Joseph Snyder, and almost instantly killed. Snyder finished his murderous work by committing suicide in his cell at Moyamensing Prison on the 8th inst., by holding his face in the slop bucket.

On September 6, Joseph Bickell committed suicide by throwing himself from the fourth-story window of his residence, No. 807 North Fourth street. The reason assigned for this act was insanity, induced by intemperance.

On September 7 Revenue Detective James J. Brooks was shot in the liquor store of John Keenan, on Front street, above Arch, while engaged in examining into alleged frauds against the revenue. The assassin jumped into a carriage and escaped, and thus far he has not been discovered, while Mr. Brooks lies in an extremely critical condition, it being a mere chance whether his life can be saved. This was a most dastardly outrage, and one that calls for strenuous exertions on the part of the authorities to ferret out the perpetrator and his accessaries.

On September 10 John Dryburg stabbed William Geary in a quarrel at one of the Port Richmond piers.

On the same day William Vaughn committed suicide in the Franklin Cemetery by shooting himself.

On September 11 Lieutenant-Colonel James J. Seybert, an officer who had served with distinction throughout the entire Rebellion, was knocked down in front of a tavern at Thirteenth and Wood streets, and died from his injuries. Philip Flanigan and George S. Elliott were held to answer for the assault.

On September 13 Bernard Hagan was shot by Dennis Quinn while riding on one of the Sixth street cars. Quinn made his escape.

On September 14 William Shuster was struck by James McLaughlin in a tavern at Frankford, and died from his injuries in half an hour. McLaughlin has not yet been arrested.

On September 14 the Deering farm was the scene of another bloody affair. Newbury Gill shot his companion, Andrew Kelley, with a fowling piece. The evidence shows that the affair was a piece of recklessness, and perhaps malice, on the part of Gill, that ought to bring upon him a punishment sufficiently severe to warn others from doing likewise.

We have here fourteen cases of murder, suicide, and murderous assaults within as many days. The record speaks for itself, and it needs no commentary of ours to enforce the lesson it teaches.

Omnibuses in Paris.—Although the bone-jolting, helter-skelter omnibuses were, in this city, voted public nuisances, and their use suspended by unanimous public consent on the introduction of the passenger railway lines eighteen years ago, yet they are not only tolerated in Paris, but appear to do a thriving business in the absence of shrewd Yankee competition. The management of these lines passed into the hands of the Government in 1854, and Monsieur Moreau Chasion, who had then had twenty years practical experience in the business, was appointed general manager, and held the position until his death recently. The scale on which omnibus traffic is carried on in Paris may be judged from the fact that during the year 1868 the number of persons carried in these vehicles amounted to 120,000,000, or nearly sixty-five times the entire population of Paris; while during the same period the number of passengers conveyed by the French railways was only 115,000,000. The average fare being four and a half sous (six sous in the interior and three on the imperiale), the gross receipts must have amounted to about 27,000,000 francs, or $5,400,000.

OBITUARY.

Right Rev. George F. Bahnson.

This divine, one of the most eminent and popular in the Moravian Church, died on the evening of the 11th instant, at his residence in Salem, N. C. He had just returned from a sojourn of several months in Europe, whither he had gone to attend the General Council of the Moravian Church. He was a native of the Netherlands, and was born on the 16th of September, 1805, having almost completed his sixty-fourth year at the time of his death. After coming to this country, he was for some years a teacher in the Moravian Theological Seminary at Nazareth, Pennsylvania, and subsequently officiated as pastor of the Moravian church at Lancaster. In 1861 he was elevated to the Bishopric, and removed to Salem, N. C., to assume charge of the Southern province of the Church.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ PACKER'S RESIDENCE AND TAXES—THE FACTS AND FIGURES.

From the Mauch Chunk Gazette.

Some of the Democratic papers in other parts of the State affect to disbelieve our general statements concerning Judge PACKER'S disgraceful dodging of the tax-gatherers in this county. His organs in this valley, where these transactions are notorious, do not attempt a denial, but content themselves with a sagacious silence on the subject. But the small-fry Democratic politicians in the rural regions do not scruple to brazenly deny the whole matter, and so there are some who honestly doubt it. Witness, for instance, the following note:—

Audenried, Aug. 29, 1869.

To the Editors of the "Gazette":—Does Asa Packer live in Mauch Chunk, vote and pay all his taxes there? Some people in this part of the county say that he does. Others say that he lives in Philadelphia, and votes and pays his taxes there. Some think he must live in Mauch Chunk, because the Democratic papers all have, "For Governor, Hon. Asa Packer, of Carbon," and his own organ in Carbon county termed him recently, "our honored townsman, Asa Packer." I would like to know which is right, and so would other taxpayers.

—Now for the benefit of such outraged tax-payers here, and for the information of all the honest voters of the State, who demand an honest man for Governor, we publish the following "facts and figures," which are taken from the official records of this county, and from the documents bearing upon the subject, in possession of the officers and attorneys upon whom devolved the disagreeable task of compelling PACKER, by legal process, to disgorge the amounts of taxes due severally to this borough, school-district, county, and poor-district.

It should be understood, in the beginning, that ASA PACKER, after migrating from the "Nutmeg State," and sojourning for a time over on the Susquehanna, settled at Mauch Chunk in the year 1833, and that, ever since, this has been his "home"—the legal, usual, annual, and only residence of himself and family. During this time he staid awhile in Washington, and drew pay as a member of Congress from this district. He never made a speech there, or, indeed, anywhere, and the country knows even less of his Congressional career than that of JOHN MORRISSEY'S, of which reference to the records of that period, show that his name was on the rolls. This episode in his life, however, did not remove his legal residence from Mauch Chunk.

From the time of his settlement here up to 1867, the annals of the place do not show that he made any important or organized resistance to the constituted local authorities, except in the year 1841, twenty-eight years ago, when his paper here charges him with having rebelled against an assessment for the purchase of a town hall. Neither history nor the *Democrat* records how this difficulty ended; but, happily, the record is more explicit in the latter case.

During the war, both the county and borough were obliged to incur heavy liabilities to keep our quota of soldiers in the field. This was especially the case in the latter part of the war, when nearly every Republican and war Democrat, who could leave his family, had enlisted, and when the others, following the teachings of Judge PACKER and his brother patriots of the Breckenridge Secession wing of the Democratic party, stood entirely aloof from the Union cause. Then, the large number of soldiers' widows and orphans rendered by the war increased the Poor tax. This, added to the augmented assessment levied to pay the soldiers' bounties, proved too much for the patriotism of Mr. PACKER.

He was notified in due form by the proper officials, in July, 1867, that the following sums were due from him, to wit:—

For State Tax	$2,832 71
For Special State Tax	55 76
For Borough Tax	5,767 17
For School Tax	9,223 88
For County Tax	9,223 88
For Poor Tax	5,767 17
Total	$33,382 87

He paid no attention to the notices, and when subsequently called on by the collectors, positively refused to pay, alleging, as an excuse, that *he had got himself assessed down in Philadelphia, and should pay his taxes there.* The matter stood thus for some time. The officers hoped that he would yet obey the plain requirements of the law, and pay, without obliging them to resort to compulsory measures. Meanwhile PACKER still resided here with his family, as usual.

When business called him to Philadelphia, as it did once in a while, he stopped at the Merchants' Hotel. An examination of the hotel register afterward, showed that he had always written himself there, "Asa Packer, Mauch Chunk." The tax collectors finally employed counsel and prepared to make a distraint and sale of goods. Packer, not daring to trust the matter to a suit at law, knowing that he had no legal residence in Philadelphia, resorted to higgling and delays. He employed an attorney from Philadelphia, who consulted with the counsel of the officers, and the former assuring him that he could not escape payment, finally, on the 5th day of February, 1868, handed over the money.

In the meantime the commission and fees of counsel, with the other necessary expenses of the protracted negotiation and delay, amounted to a sum of $2,062 84. Thus, PACKER dishonestly attempted to cheat his own neighborhood out of $33,382 77 in taxes due the school children, the soldiers and the unfortunate poor of the district, including many soldiers' widows and orphans; and actually did swindle the public treasury out of over $2000, which it cost to compel him to obey the law. These facts are as disgraceful as they are indisputable. But they are not all. The whole amount of his assessment here, in the year mentioned, was $1,153,435

His real estate in this borough was assessed at 25,050

Leaving $1,128,385

As the amount of his personal property, certainly small enough, when it is admitted that his whole fortune now segregates about $20,000,000. But to avoid contributing even his taxes to his own borough and county, he got himself assessed, as he told the collectors here, in Philadelphia. The books in that city were searched, and it was found that, truly enough, he was assessed there, but for how much? For a total of $16,500! This was made up as follows:—

Mortgages	$5,000
Moneys on interest	8,500
Salary as Vice President L. V. R. R.	8,500
Two gold watches	500
Total	$16,500

With a fortune, which at that time—only two years ago—must have equalled at least ten millions, nearly all of which came under the head of personal property, he returns for taxation, a paltry sixteen thousand. His personality, even at the extremely moderate assessment made by the officials here, amounted to $1,128,385; yet he goes down to Philadelphia and gives in $16,500. That is, while he only succeeded in chiseling down his assessment here, where something was known of his property, to less than a million and a quarter, he had the hardihood to go to Philadelphia, where scarcely anybody knew him, and return even one million, one hundred and twelve thousand dollars less.

It is claimed by his friends that he did not return his large amount of railroad and other stocks to the officers in Philadelphia, because of some law which is said to exempt stocks from local taxation in that city. But admitting the existence of such a provision concerning *local* taxation, it manifestly could not absolve him from making a full return of all his personal property, for *State* taxation. It would be monstrously absurd to suppose that Asa Packer, a resident of Mauch Chunk, was required by law to pay taxes on his whole property, but that by taking his carpet-bag to Philadelphia, and pretending to reside there, he could escape taxation for *State* purposes on nearly ninety-nine hundredths of it.

Neither can this false return be justified, as will doubtless be attempted, by the law passed half a year afterward, exempting, in many cases, individual stockholders from taxation on their stocks. No such statute was in existence at the time Judge PACKER, feigning a residence in Philadelphia, made the false return as aforesaid, and no amount of sophistry can reconcile this action with that honesty and honor which should characterize the man who aspires to be Governor of Pennsylvania.

But, worse than all, this champion of Pennsylvania Democracy, this "Pride of our Valley," notwithstanding that he has *pretended*, for the last three years, to regard Philadelphia as his home, has not paid one cent of taxes there, and since the year 1867, when forced to pay, has paid no personal taxes here. Since he persisted in accounting himself a Philadelphian, the officers here concluded the succeeding year not to contest the matter again at a great cost, but to let him pay in Philadelphia. The result has been that for 1868 and 1869, he has evaded payment on his personality altogether! We have no space for comment and none is needed.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION P. M., Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1869.

The Officers of the Division are requested to meet at the Depot, at NINTH and GREEN Streets, on FRIDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely, for the purpose of proceeding to Norristown, to participate in the ceremony of the Dedication of the Soldiers' Monument.

9 15 2t CHARLES M. PREVOST, Major-General.

☞ CHESNUT SPRINGS, CHESNUT HILL.—Persons from watering places who want to spend a few weeks in the country will find this a delightful place. Mrs. McCALLA on premises, or WILLIAM F. SMITH, No. 112 S. FOURTH Street. 9 14 3t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REPUBLICAN MEETING POSTPONED.

A telegraphic despatch from

GOVERNOR MORTON,

DATED YESTERDAY,

announces that in consequence of illness in his family, HE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO SPEAK AT CONCERT HALL THIS EVENING.

THE MEETING IS THEREFORE POSTPONED FOR THE PRESENT.

1t JOHN L. HILL, President Republican City Executive Committee.

☞ HIBERNIA SOCIETY.—A QUARTERLY meeting will be held on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at the LA PIERRE HOUSE, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

9 15 3t* DENNIS B. KELLY, Secretary.

CLOTHING.

PERSONAL COMFORT FOR EACH MALE INHABITANT OF PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY.

ROCKHILL & WILSON would respectfully invite the Attention of the gentlemen of Philadelphia and the Surrounding Country To their superb stock of Fine Clothing For the EARLY FALL, Now exposed on the counters Of the GREAT BROWN HALL, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut st.

NO OTHER STOCK OF CLOTHES IN THE WORLD Has been prepared with a fuller determination TO SATISFY, TO ADORN, TO COMFORT MANKIND.

All mankind are invited to come themselves, and to bring THEIR BIG BOY, THEIR MEDIUM SIZED BOY, and THEIR LITTLE, SMALL BOY,

To insure personal comfort for all At the GREAT BROWN STONE HALL.

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap! Cheap! Cheap! For Cash! Cash! Cash! Cash! Cash!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

OGDEN & HYATT,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 815 ARCH STREET.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE GOODS.

TERMS MODERATE. 9 16 thstu3mrp

FINAL SALE.

Fine Ready-Made Clothing.

STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT AT ONCE.

A Tailor's Cutting Counter. Also, a lot of Walnut Top Counters, Mirrors, etc., to be sold immediately.

READ & CO.,

No. 303 CHESNUT STREET,

9 14 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

EDUCATIONAL.

[For additional Cards see the Inside Pages.]

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Commercial College,

637 Chestnut St., Cor. of 7th.

Full preparation for the Counting House.
BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, plain and ornamental
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, Business Forms, etc. etc.
Students received and instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience.
The longest established and best-organized Commercial College in the city. Thorough and practical.

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

The accumulated advantages which twenty-four years have given us, and the important improvements recently introduced, render the course of instruction at this institution unequalled. Circulars sent on application.
THE CRITTENDEN COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC AND BUSINESS MANUAL,
For sale at the College. Price, $1.50. 9 15 3t4p

$150 A YEAR, BOARD AND TUITION, AT ACADEMY, BERLIN, N. J. Rev. T. M. REILLY. 9 16 thstu 2t*

GROCERIES, ETC.

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.

Families returning to the city will find a large stock of the finest quality of FIRST-CLASS

GROCERIES, STAPLE AND FANCY,

WITH PURE WINES, BRANDIES, AND CORDIALS, OUR OWN IMPORTATIONS,

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Goods in unbroken packages will be sold at wholesale prices, at the

S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,

7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

NATIONAL FRUIT AND FLORAL FESTIVAL.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE

FRUITS OF AMERICA,

BY THE

Pennsylvania Horticultural Society,

AND THE

National Association of Fruit Growers,

AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,

ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY, September 14, 15, and 16, 1869,

From 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M.

Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

CONVENTION OF AMERICAN FRUIT-GROWERS, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, Sept. 15, 16, and 17, morning and afternoon, for discussions on practical and scientific fruit culture. Admission free.

RECEPTION BANQUET on FRIDAY Evening, Sept. 17 (8 to 11 o'clock.) Elegant refreshments, speeches, music, etc. AUGUSTIN, the famous Caterer, furnishes the supper.

Tickets, FIVE DOLLARS. 9 13 4t

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5rp

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.

THE BURNING OF EARLES' ART GALLERY.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—We have just examined, with the very greatest satisfaction, our Safe, purchased of you some years ago, and which passed through our destructive fire of last night.

We find the contents, without exception, entirely unharmed, merely slightly damp, and we feel now in a condition to commence our business again, having every book perfectly safe.

We shall in a few days require a larger one, and will call upon you.

Very respectfully,

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

9 3 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPION SAFES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.

Gentlemen:—In the year 1856 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and fire burning therein.

You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes.

The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 921 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Marble Paper Manufacturer.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the Patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, corner Murray st., N. Y.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans. 8 19 4p

J. WATSON & SON, of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 31 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Having rebuilt, enlarged, and remodelled their establishment, destroyed by fire in January last, open the same for business

THIS DAY,

WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK

OF

Manufactured and Imported Goods,

SUPERIOR TO ANY THEY HAVE HERETOFORE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

They most cordially invite all to visit and inspect their store.

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

1124 CHESNUT STREET.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND SWISS

WATCHES

AT

CLARK & BIDDLE'S,

SPECIAL AGENTS IN PHILADELPHIA FOR

AMERICAN WATCHES

Made by E. Howard & Co., Boston. 5 11 thmrp

TO RENT.

FOR RENT, No. 448 N. SECOND STREET, desirable Store and Dwelling with 10 rooms, in good condition, next to Stoddart's dry goods store. Good stand for any business. Rent reasonable.

9 16 3t* SAMUEL T. FOX, NINTH and CALLOWHILL.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS HAVING GOODS DEPOSITED at RETTEW'S LOAN OFFICE, formerly northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets, which have remained over the legal time, are hereby notified to pay charges on the same at No. 28 N. FLEVENTH Street, or they will be sold at public sale on MONDAY, September 27, instant. 9 16 10t*

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

The Monthly Meeting Last Evening—Professor Morton Shows What the Eclipse Photographic Party Did, and How They Did It—Superb Illustrations of the Partial-Phase, Totality, Prominences and Corona of the Great Eclipse of August 7.

The members of the Franklin Institute were treated last evening, on the occasion of their first stated meeting this fall, to the finest exhibition of photographic views of a solar eclipse ever given in this country. Prof. Morton, Resident Secretary—to whom is due the major credit for the effective organization of the Philadelphia Photographic Expedition to observe the solar eclipse, and the excellent negatives they were able to obtain—clearly explained the construction of the delicate apparatus made expressly for the corps, and illustrated everything by well-defined images cast upon a screen. Upon an inside page of THE TELEGRAPH will be found "Eclipse Notes," extracted from the *Franklin Institute Journal*, which, in connection with the following outline of last evening's address, will give our readers an interesting summary of the late solar phenomena, and the hypotheses deduced therefrom. Nothing, however, but a personal inspection of the enlarged photographs, like that given last night by the successful magnifying of seven distinct views taken during totality, can give a vivid conception of the exact and wonderful solar pictures obtained; and it is a pleasure to note that during the coming winter season our citizens will probably be favored with a popular lecture on the eclipse by Prof. Morton at the Academy of Music, illustrated by a profusion of photographic and other experiments.

The Professor said:—The main point to which attention was directed, was the arrangement of the instruments for their photographic work. It was a question of much moment to decide whether they would follow the plan adopted by the French and German expeditions of last year, and make the photograph in the principal focus of the object-glass, thus securing great intensity of light in a small image, or follow the method employed by De la Rue in 1860, when he used an ordinary Hygenian eye-piece so placed as to produce an enlargement of the first image from the objective. After a careful study of De la Rue's report and pictures, as also those of the later expeditions, he came to the conclusion that the plan of enlargement presented many advantages and should be followed with certain modifications, which he would describe.

To the face-plate of the camera the eye-piece tub was attached, its other end being screwed to the telescope. The diaphragm plate moved across the axis of the instrument, being drawn downwards by the combined spring. The strength of this spring could be reduced by raising the outer end of one or both the upper strips so as to disengage the forks at their end from the lower spring, and then turning them forward in a direction normal to the front of the box, out of the way.

The spring was attached to the diaphragm plate by a swivel hook, which, while in no instance falling out, could be detached and readjusted with the greatest facility.

A number of diaphragm plates were provided, with slits respectively of 1-40th, 1-30th, 1-20th, and 1-10th of an inch in width. These plates could be readily interchanged, and, in combination with the springs, gave a very wide and yet delicate series of fixed adjustments for the times of exposure.

To make the exposure, the plate was drawn up until the projecting pin could be caught on the lever, which would then retain it. On depressing the outer end of this lever, however, the hold on the pin was disengaged, and the plate flashed across the axis of the tube, allowing the light to traverse the narrow slit as it flew past. The plate was then arrested on the end of the second lever. When an exposure of some seconds was required, as during the totality, a plate having a round orifice exposing the entire field of the eye-piece was substituted for the one with the narrow slit, and was so arranged that, when caught by the upper lever, it covered the lens, but when fallen to the second lever, exposed it entirely; when, however, this lever was in turn touched, the plate descended again far enough to once more close the lens. By touching these two levers in succession, it was then possible to make a "time exposure" with great nicety and accuracy, as proved by actual experience during the eclipse.

To secure a chronographic record of each exposure, a binding screw was provided to make one connection with the general mass of the face-plate, including the lower and upper levers, to carry on the circuit when the downward motion of the lever brought the spring at its side in contact with the point projecting. In raising the lever for a new exposure, the spring at its side was pressed back so as to pass the point without contact. A more substantial break-piece would have been made had time allowed, but this was found to operate in a perfectly satisfactory manner.

As the operation of the eye-piece, when employed to produce an image on the screen or ground glass of a camera, is essentially different from that which it performs in its usual office, it was judged best by Mr. Zentmayer to make some alterations in its form. Thus, in the first place, since in the present case the "eye-lens" of the eye-piece undoubtedly makes a secondary image of the primary image formed within the eye-piece by the combined action of the objective and the field lens of the eye-piece, it is clearly desirable to make this lens of a longer focus than usual, so that its errors may be of less account. It was also essential to give the new eye-piece a wide angle, so as to secure a sufficient field not only for the solar disc, but also for the corona.

The reticule was mounted on a short tube, with a fine thread on the outside running in a corresponding thread on the inside of the eye-piece tube. This being approximately adjusted beforehand, was moved to its exact place by turning it with a sharp point through a little slot cut in the eye-piece tube.

It was found by experiments made previous to starting, that, with a clear sun, it was necessary to reduce the aperture of this telescope (which was 4 inches, with 50 inches focus) to 1½ inches, and to use all three springs and the diaphragm-slide of 1-40 inch aperture, in order to get a proper exposure when the solar image was enlarged from 6 inches (its diameter at the principal focus of the objective) to 2⅜ inches on the ground glass. The same size of aperture was adopted for the larger instruments during the partial phases, the entire aperture, in all cases, of course, being used during totality.

A number of experiments were made by Mr. Willard, at this time, in photographing the moon, which were of great value in settling the time of exposure which would probably be required in the total phase. He found that a good impression could be obtained of the full moon in about one minute, and that an abundantly strong one could be secured with an exposure of three minutes. From this and the deductions of De la Rue, that the light of the prominences was 180 times as great as that of the full moon, it appeared that an exposure of from one-third of a second to one second, during totality, would have been sufficient to secure images of these bodies For the corona, of course a much longer exposure would be required; but no estimate could be made as to what would be its duration.

At the Burlington station, a photographic record of the first contact was secured, by exposing plates, in rapid succession, about the calculated time. A very good result was thus obtained. At Mount Pleasant, we placed a plate ready in the camera, and then waited a signal from Professor Watson, of the University of Michigan, who, with his party, was on the ground with us, and was watching for the first contact. We thus obtained a picture showing a very slight indentation. By measurement of this, the time of actual first contact can be reached by calculation yet more precisely than would be possible with any eye observation.

During the partial phases, accurately timed exposures were made by all parties. The slide making the exposure had an aperture of only 1-40th of an inch, while the time of exposure is mechannically shown to have been but 1-500 of a second. The delicate mechanism used for this end, already partially described, worked several recording pens of the Morse instrument. An electric discharge was passed from the brass plate of the slide through the trigger at the instant of its fall for an exposure, and was then recorded as a dot on a moving slip of paper. A similar connection with a chronometer indicated in dots on the same slip each second of time; thus it was only a matter of careful measurement to ascertain the time and length of each negative.

The partial-phase pictures show the various sun-spots visible at the time (about six in number) with admirable definition, the larger ones being surrounded by a marked fringe of faculæ, and give, also, a distinct granulation over the general surface of the sun. Two of these large sun-spots are about 8000 miles in diameter, big enough to allow our globe to pass through. They all show an increase of light on the solar surface, where it is in contact with the edge of the moon. This, which would seem to indicate, according to Professor Challis, the presence of a very rare lunar atmosphere, is unmistakably manifest on all the negatives, and confirms the observation made by Professor Stephen Alexander, in 1851 and 1860, when he noticed it on the photographs that were then taken.

During the totality thirteen pictures, in all, were taken with the three instruments. Of these six were made at Burlington, with exposures of five to seven seconds; four were made at Ottumwa, with times of exposure ranging from six seconds to sixteen. These are all admirable negatives, which show abundant detail, and, in some cases, much of the corona. Three pictures in totality were also made at Mount Pleasant, but, for want of a clock-movement, are inferior to the others. One of the Ottumwa pictures, exposed at the very last instant of totality, shows a photographic record of the curious phenomenon known as Bailly's beads, being simply the last glimpse of the sun's edge cut by the peaks of lunar mountains into irregular spots.

One of the objects which it was considered desirable to secure, if possible, was a view of the corona. It was with this intent that some of the exposures were made as long as sixteen seconds. Examination of the negatives shows us that five seconds were more than sufficient to secure all the details of the protuberances, although it gave no decided indication of the corona.

It is a curious coincidence that, in this case, as well as in the pictures made by De la Rue in 1860, and the German and English party last year, all the more interesting prominences are situated on the border of the sun furthest from the advancing moon, and are thus best shown in the pictures first exposed.

The most conspicuous prominence is that which, at a hasty glance, resembles the letter X, but on more careful inspection is perceived to be like an ear of corn. The appearance of the main body, which is of a spindle shape, and with spiral markings, is highly suggestive of a vertical motion which has swept these whirls of light matter into their peculiar positions.

Immediately to the right of this ear of corn is seen a region of soft light, among which rise two similar spindle-shaped masses inclining towards the corn ear.

To the left appears a mass of rolling cloud disposed in beautiful streams and curls, like the smoke from a bonfire or burning meadow, swept gently towards one side by a light wind. In connection with these are some small masses, entirely detached and floating above the general body, as was the case in De la Rue's pictures.

Other solid nodular masses appear at other points; but the next most notable prominence is one which attracted the attention of all observers, and appeared to occupy a position on the lowermost edge of the sun. It is most clearly shown in the last pictures taken at each station, and resembles in shape a great whale, with a body made up of dense cumulous cloud matter, with a long tail clinging close to the solar edge, and stretching some 40,000 miles along. The length of the entire mass is about 110,000 miles, and the height of its more bulky portion about 28,000 miles, while its length being about 70,000 miles, we would have for its cubic capacity, assuming that its extent in the remaining direction is equal to its height, about 54,880,000,000,000 cubic miles.

To the right of this, and only showing its entire length in the last picture of each series, is a caterpillar-like mass of cloud matter, very much like the solid rolls of horizontal vapor which are sometimes seen passing over a sheet of water. At one end rises a projecting head, but the rest clings closely to the solar edge, and is indented with ring-like divisions, giving it much the aspect of a huge worm.

The Ottumwa pictures, of long exposure, are the only ones which give us any idea of the true structure of the corona. One of them, the last and longest exposed, gives almost as full a development to this object as was noticed with the naked eye; the curved structure of the rays, and the varying intensity with which they are emitted in different points, are most marked.

The brightest outbursts of the corona light are evidently associated with those prominences which are of a pointed and flame-like shape; those of a massive description, on the contrary, seeming to cast a shadow on the corona; this, we think, is to be noticed in De la Rue's pictures.

It would seem almost certain that the corona is simply an electric discharge, no doubt varying with great rapidity, as we see in the case of the aurora, and to its variations we may attribute those apparent motions of the prominences which have been observed by so many, but which our large series of photographs so conclusively shows not to have had any actual existence.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC *Norma* will be performed this evening by the Richings troupe.

To-morrow evening Mrs. Bernard will have a benefit, when *Traviata* will be presented. We hope that a full house on this occasion will testify to the appreciation of the public for Mrs Bernard's services in establishing English opera as a permanent and popular institution.

On Friday a farewell matinee will be given, for which the *Bohemian Girl* is announced.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Edmund Falconer's drama of *Snare; or What Can't Money Do?* will be performed for the last time this evening.

To-morrow Mrs. Bowers will have a farewell benefit.

Mr. Edwin Booth will commence an engagement on Monday, opening in *Hamlet*.

East Lynne is announced as in rehearsal, from which it is to be presumed that Lucille Western is shortly to greet her admirers in this city.

CITY ITEMS.

FALL CLOTHING — MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS'— *Ready-made and made to order. New Styles of Goods being daily received, a fine assortment now in store, both Ready-made and in the Piece for making to order.*
HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, And 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received by ship Shakespeare an immense stock of Lava Goods, all new designs, which they are offering at unprecedented low prices. But don't take our word for it.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—
Ten dollars down, and balance in easy instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have received all those Fine Show Pieces bought by Mr. Gay in Europe: they were all purchased under factory prices and will be sold correspondingly low. Call and see them.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received by ship Magdelain, 47 casks White French China the celebrated Palm shape. Will be sold at their usually low prices.

FIRST IN THE FIELD,

FIRST IN THE FASHION,

and FIRST TO REDUCE THE PRICE OF

FINE FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street,

has opened an assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.

Embracing every style now worn, and

Offers them either ready-made or made to order at 10 per cent. less than any first-class clothier in the State.

PRICES MUST COME DOWN.

THE PEOPLE DEMAND IT.

PRICES ARE PUT DOWN

AT

No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

CHARLES STOKES,

A FAMOUS STOCK

OF

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

SUCH AS HAS NEVER BEFORE BEEN SEEN,

HAS BEEN PREPARING

DURING THE PAST THREE MONTHS,

AT

OAK HALL BUILDINGS,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS, Phila.

Since the day we first opened Oak Hall our business has been constantly increasing; some seasons almost doubling itself. Last year our sales increased SIXTY per cent. We are expecting still greater things this fall, and have made preparations accordingly.

THE FIRST INSTALMENTS

ARE ALREADY RECEIVED,

AND WE HAVE NOW

NEW FALL GOODS,

FINE AND FRESH

READY-MADE; OR,

READY TO BE MADE TO ORDER

IN THE

LATEST FASHIONS,

AT

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

The Remnant of our Summer Stock and the slightly-damaged clothing from the Chesnut-street fire are being rapidly disposed of. Some of these goods, although belonging to our Summer Stock, are not unsuitable for Fall wear, and they can be had as bargains.

WE ADVISE all persons having Diseased Hair to try Professor Christy's celebrated Hair Lotio. It is put up in a bottle and a box. Ladies who once commence to use Lotio discard every other preparation, as it is the most perfect Hair Dressing in the world. For sale by all druggists. De Young & Son, agents, No. 706 Chesnut street.

P. S.—We have established rooms at No. 711 Chesnut street, where I will make free applications of Lotio. Come one, come all, and see what Lotio really will do for Bald Heads and Grey Hair. Bottle and box sent to any address in the city for $1; in the United States, via express, for $1·50.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received by ship Northern Queen, another large invoice of Bohemian Glassware.

They have now the finest assortment of that class of goods ever seen in Philadelphia. If you don't credit our statement, go and see for yourselves. Show-room open till 9 o'clock at night.

MARRIED.

ATKINSON—SMITH.—On September 14, 1869, by the Rev. S. W. Dana, ISAAC S. ATKINSON to MAGGIE A. SMITH, all of this city.

DIXON—HANCOCK.—On the 15th instant, by Friends' ceremony, at the residence of the bride's parents, CHARLES A. DIXON to MARY ANNA HANCOCK, all of this city.

DIED.

DUFFY.—On the 15th instant, Mrs. ANN, wife of Patrick Duffy, in her 55th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1229 Fulton street, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock.

HAGAN.—On the 15th instant, EDWARD HAGAN, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Mr. William Hagan, No. 413 Barnwell street, on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

LEWIS.—On the 14th instant, at Springfield, Delaware county, WILLIAM T. LEWIS.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the congregation of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Twelfth and Lombard streets, are respectfully invited to meet the body at vault of Woodlands Cemetery, on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

MANDERSON.—Suddenly, on the 15th instant, MAGGIE, eldest child of William A. and Maggie W. Manderson, aged 3 years and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1204 Spring Garden street, on Saturday afternoon next at 2 o'clock.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
3 4 thsturp4 E. S. EARLEY

SEWING MACHINES.

THE LATEST AND BEST.

THE PARHAM

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

(EASY TERMS).

Combining all the good qualities of the best machines in the market, with many new and admirable features not found in any other. Is adapted for every description of family sewing, and for light manufacturing purposes; is decidedly the most perfect, simple, and reliable Family Sewing Machine ever invented. It is elegant in style and finish; simple in construction; noiseless in operation; makes perfect work on every description of material; is perfectly free in all its movements, is very light running, and it is a pleasure for the operator to use it. Call and examine it at the Office of

The Parham Sewing Machine Company,

No. 704 CHESNUT STREET,

9 13 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE

Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

OFFICE,
S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT
6 16 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—A steamer leaves Fairmount for Falls of Schuylkill EVERY FORTY-FIVE MINUTES during the day. Steamers run every day in the week. The Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company exchange tickets with the boats. 8 28 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6·30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 8,18 2m*

PIANOS.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'. PIANO-FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
J. E. GOULD,
7 24 stuth3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

REMOVAL.—DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS, CHICKERING GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, REMOVED TO Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT STREET,
8 9 1m WILLIAM H. DUTTON.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
8 2 5 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CORNELIUS & BAKER was dissolved by mutual consent on July 2, 1869. The business of the manufactory will be settled and closed by ROBERT CORNELIUS, at No. 821 CHERRY Street, and that of the store by ISAAC F. BAKER, at No. 719 CHESNUT Street.
ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ISAAC F. BAKER,
WILLIAM C. BAKER,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. BAKER,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.
Philadelphia, September 2, 1869.

The undersigned, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of CORNELIUS & SONS.

Having purchased the factories (No. 821 Cherry street and Fifth street near Columbia avenue) and all the machinery of the late firm, we are prepared to continue the manufacture and sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., at No. 821 CHERRY Street, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.
Philadelphia, September 2, 1869. 9 2 1m

CRAWFORD ARNOLD and ROBERT C. BAKER, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day formed a copartnership under the name of ARNOLD & BAKER. Having purchased the entire stock of goods of the late firm of Cornelius & Baker, at 719 CHESNUT Street, they are prepared to continue at that place the sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, Bronzes, etc. 9 2 1m

DRY GOODS.

1869. FALL OPENING. 1869.

GREAT SALE

OF

NEW AND OLD STOCK.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,

WILL COMMENCE

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15,

TO SELL

HIS LARGE STOCK

OF

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LACES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LINENS,
WHITE GOODS, SHAWLS, ETC.

AT

VERY LOW PRICES.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS WILL BE OFFERED FOR CASH. 9 14 tf

FIRST QUALITY

"PIM BROS'. IRISH POPLINS,"

IN ALL COLORS.

OF THE IMPORTATION, AND FOR SALE BY

J. W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

9 11 rp PHILADELPHIA.

OPENING

OF

FASHIONABLE PLUSHES.

BLUES, BROWNS,
GREENS, PURPLES, LUCIFER

MAGNIFICENT ROBES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

9 11 stuth 3m rp PHILADELPHIA.

POPULAR PRICES

FOR

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

1 13 tf PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

CORNER

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

9 2 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN ALWAYS READY.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE IMPROVED

BALTIMORE

Fire-Place Heater,

With ILLUMINATING DOORS and WINDOWS, and MAGAZINE of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 HOURS, at a cost of but ELEVEN CENTS PER DAY. The most perfect and cheerful Heater in use. Having made arrangements with
MR. S. R. SEXTON, OF BALTIMORE,
For the EXCLUSIVE manufacturing of these Heaters, we are prepared to furnish them in large or small quantities. Sold wholesale or retail by the Manufacturer,

JOHN S. CLARK,

NO. 1008 MARKET STREET.

Beware of imitations gotten up on the popularity of these Heaters. 8 27 1mrp

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMSON,
8 7 wfm3m No. 309 N. SECOND Street.

NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904 CHESNUT STREET.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

FRENCH MOQUETTE CARPETS

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POPULAR SCIENCE.

From the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, which is under the able management of Professor Henry Morton, we make the following interesting extracts:—

Solar Prominences

In a late lecture at the Royal Institution Mr. Lockyer said as follows:—

"Although I find it generally best for sketching purposes to have the open slit in a radial direction, I have lately placed it at a tangent to the limb, in order to study the general outline of the chromosphere, which in a previous communication I stated to be pretty uniform, while M. Janssen has characterized it as *'a niveau fort inegal et tourmente.'* My opinion is now that perhaps the mean of these two descriptions is, as usual, nearer the truth, unless the surface changes its character to a large extent from time to time. I find, too, that in different parts the outline varies; here it is undulating and billowy; there it is ragged to a degree, flames, as it were, darting out of the general surface, and forming a ragged, fleecy, interwoven outline, which in places is nearly even for some distance, and, like the billowy surface, becomes excessively uneven in the neighborhood of a prominence. According to my present limited experience of these exquisitely beautiful solar appendages, it is generally possible to see the whole of their structure; but sometimes they are of such dimensions along the line of sight that they appear to be much denser than usual, and as there is no longer under these circumstances any background to the central portion, only the details of the margins can be observed, in addition to the varying brightnesses. Moreover, it does not at all follow that the largest prominences are those in which the intensest action, or the most rapid change, is going on—the action as visible to us being generally confined to the regions just in or above the chromosphere, the changes arising from violent uprush or rapid dissipation, the uprush and dissipation representing the birth and death of a prominence. As a rule, the attachment to the chromosphere is narrow and is not often single; higher up the stems, so speak, intertwine, and the prominence expands and soars upwards until it is lost in delicate filaments, which are carried away in floating masses.

"Since last October, up to the time of trying the method of using the open slit, I had obtained evidence of considerable changes in the prominences from day to day. With the open slit it is at once evident that changes on the small scale are continually going on; it was only on the 14th inst. that I observed any change at all comparable in magnitude and rapidity to those already observed by M. Janssen. About 9 hours 45 minutes on that day, with a tangential slit I observed a fine dense prominence near the sun's equator, on the eastern limb. I tried to sketch it with the slit in this direction; but its border was so full of detail, and the atmospheric conditions were so unfavorable, that I gave up the attempt in despair. I turned the instrument round 90 degrees, and narrowed the slit, and my attention was at once taken by the F line; a single look at it taught me that an injection into the cromosphere and intense action were taking place. At 10 hours 50 minutes, when the action was slackening, I opened the slit; I saw at once that the dense appearance had all disappeared, and cloud-like filaments had taken its place. The first sketch, embracing an irregular prominence with a long perfectly straight one, which I call A, was finished at 11 hrs. 5 min., the height of the prominence being 1 min. 5 sec., or about 27,000 miles. I left the observatory for a few minutes, and on returning at 11 hrs. 15 min., I was astonished to find that part of the prominence A had entirely disappeared; not even the slightest rack appeared in its place; whether it was entirely dissipated, or whether parts of it had been wafted towards the other parts, I do not know, although I think the latter explanation the more probable one, as the other part had increased."

Mr. Lockyer threw a fine picture of this storm in the sun upon the screen.

Radiation of Heat from the Moon.

The Earl of Rosse is making a series of experiments by means of a thermo-pile of four elements and a three-foot telescope, to determine, if possible, what proportion of the moon's heat consists of:—1. That coming from the interior of the moon, which will not vary with the phase: 2. That which falls from the sun on the moon's surface, and is at once reflected regularly and irregularly: 3. That which falling from the sun on the moon's surface is absorbed, raises the temperature of the moon's surface, and is afterwards radiated as heat of low refrangibility. The chief result arrived at up to the present moment is, that (the radiating power of the moon being taken as equal to lampblack, and the earth's atmosphere supposed not to affect the result) a deviation of 90 degrees for full moon appears to indicate an elevation of temperature equal to 500 degrees Fahrenheit. The relative amount of solar and lunar radiation was found equal to 38819 : 1.

Action of Sunlight on Mineral Oils.

Some curious experiments, recently made by Herr Grotowsky, on the action of sunlight upon mineral oils, show that when the different kinds of petroleum oils are exposed to the influence of sunlight, they absorb oxygen from the air and convert it into ozone, as has been shown already for many other hydrocarbon oils by Shoenbein, Kuhlmann, and Phipson. According to Professor Grotowsky, no chemical combination occurs between the oil and the ozone; the latter remains free, and oxidizes powerfully any substances brought into contact with it. The odor of the oils is completely modified when they contain ozone;—the author states that they cannot be burnt, and that they rapidly attack cork. The color of the glass bottles in which the oils experimented on are enclosed has a marked influence on this absorption of oxygen. Preserved in iron vessels, or completely out of the rays of daylight, all these oils may be preserved intact; but in white glass jars exposed to the light, the white oils become yellow, are highly charged with ozone, increase in specific gravity 0·005, burn with much difficulty, and attack the corks of the bottles. This is particularly the case with American petroleum.

The Oxyhydrogen Light.

This scheme has now taken a definite shape in Paris. A company has been formed, the capital necessary has been raised, and application has been made for permission to lay down pipes to carry oxygen and hydrogen over about a fourth of the city. It is not very likely that the permission will be granted, and the promoters will have to confine themselves to supplying individuals with compressed gases, as was originally proposed. By the patented processes M. Tessie du Motay obtains the oxygen and hydrogen which he proposes to distribute over Paris, at a cost so low that the oxyhydrogen light is promised much cheaper than common gas light; but ingenious and relatively cheap as they undoubtedly are, it is impossible to believe that the service can be made so inexpensive as to supersede coal gas. The prospectus of the company enlarges upon the cheapness and purity of the light, the complete combustion, and the absence of all deleterious matters in the products of the combination; but is quite silent as to the danger of introducing into a house two gases not possessing any smell, and which, consequently, may escape without observation, and the mixture of which forms an explosive compound of far greater power than any mixture of coal gas and air. To any danger of this kind, continental engineers appear to shut their eyes. A short time ago, a patent was taken out in Belgium for making a mixture of coal gas and air, storing it in gas-holders, and distributing it over the city of Brussels for heating purposes. The engineering details given showed a complete knowledge of the subject of the manufacture and distribution of gas, but there seemed to be no recognition of the risk, imminent enough, of blowing up the whole concern. A consideration of this kind, some years ago, stood in the way of a scheme of the kind projected for Birmingham, and will, no doubt, prevent the Oxyhydrogen Light Company from getting permission to lay down their pipes over Paris.

Determining "First Contact" with the Spectroscope.

One of the most beautiful observations made during the late eclipse was that of Professor C. A. Young, on the first contact, by means of the spectroscope. Our readers are, no doubt, familiar with the method developed by Lockyer of viewing solar prominences in the spectroscope without the aid of an eclipse. Professor Young has been giving much attention to this subject, and has fitted up a very efficient instrument for the purpose. During the eclipse of last month, he was stationed at Burlington, Iowa, and shortly before the first contact was due, he found that there was a solar prominence located at the spot where first contact must occur. He therefore fixed his spectroscope with the slit radial to the solar edge at this point, so getting a prominence spectrum whose width was determined by the height of the prominence. Closely watching this, he presently found that it began to narrow steadily, and at the instant that it became a mere line and disappeared, he recorded first contact. From the first photograph showing contact made by the Philadelphia party at the same place, Professor A. M. Mayer, who had charge of that division, calculated the time of actual first contact, and found that it came within two-tenths of a second of the record made by Professor Young.

SPECTRUM OF THE CORONA.—During the totality of the late eclipse, Professor Young gave special attention to observation of the corona with the spectroscope. He found, that in place of a subdued solar spectrum which would have been anticipated from the reports of former observations, it yielded a spectrum of bright lines. The most prominent of these he was able to measure, and found its position as that indicated by 1474 on Kirchhoff's chart. Two other fainter ones were noticed, but there was no time to measure them. Professor Young writes that he finds, by graphical projection, a close correspondence between this principal corona line and the brightest of the aurora lines observed by Professor Winlock, on the 15th of April, and indicated by him as occupying the position of 1550 on Huggins' chart. Professor Young also considers that the two fainter corona lines observed, but not measured by him, correspond with aurora lines 1280 and 1400 of Huggins' chart, observed by Professor Winlock, on the occasion above noticed. From these observations, Professor Young hazards the conjecture that the solar corona is, in fact, a permanent aurora.

THE CORONA NOT POLARIZED.—With the above observations and deductions made by Professor Young, agree exactly those which were made at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, by Professor E. C. Pickering, who with a spectroscope observed no dark lines in the general light from the total phase, and with a polariscope arranged on the plan used by Arago in his study of sky—polarization, found no trace of this condition in the light from the corona.

SOLAR PROMINENCES AS SEEN AND AS PHOTOGRAPHED.—It will be remembered that in De La Rue's photographs in 1860, several prominences were conspicuously depicted which were not seen by any of the observers. This no doubt results from the great difference in actinic force between the light from the corona and prominences, when compared with their luminous intensity, the corona appearing intensely bright, but being very feeble in actinic effect.

English View of the Eclipse.

The London *Spectator* says:—

It is a particularly fortunate circumstance that the great eclipse of August 7 has been witnessed under favorable circumstances, for there will not be another total eclipse of the sun until the end of the year 1871, and then the duration of totality will be exceedingly short. After that there will be no total eclipse till November, 1872, and this eclipse will be of no value at all, so far as observations to be made during totality are concerned, since the totality will not last more than a few seconds. Indeed, the eclipse will be of so singularly indefinite a character that astronomers cannot say for certain whether it will be total or annular. Probably it will begin as an annular eclipse, become total as the shadow sweeps rapidly across the earth's surface, and end as an annular eclipse again; the point of the moon's true shadow just reaching the protuberant part of the earth's illuminated hemisphere. Be this as it may, it is certain that there will be no possibility of observing the red prominences.

Thus, had it not been for the success with which, as we learn, the American astronomers have been able to observe the important eclipse of August 7, our solar physicists would have been forced to content themselves for several years with the results of the eclipse-expeditions of last year. This would have been the more unfortunate because that was the first eclipse during which astronomers had been able to avail themselves of the power of their new ally, the spectroscope. Many questions of extreme importance have arisen during the past year as to the significance of several observations made in India in 1868; and astronomers looked with interest to the eclipse which has just taken place to resolve their difficulties.

The eclipse of August 7 was in many respects inferior to the great eclipse of August 18, 1868. In 1868 the moon's disc overlapped the sun (at the time of central eclipse) by an amount equal to nearly a thirtieth part of the sun's apparent diameter, and thus the totality lasted several minutes. This year the moon's overlap was about a fifth less, and the duration of totality was proportionately reduced. Still the eclipse was an important one, since it is comparatively seldom that even so near an approach is made to the exceptional magnitude of the great Indian eclipse. The recent eclipse, too, was characterized by certain very favorable features. The moon's shadow traversed a region of the earth's surface which was for the most part accessible to practical astronomers. The Americans had no occasion to undertake long and expensive journeys, since the eclipse visited them, so to speak, at their own doors. Some of the principal American observatories lay quite close to the line of central eclipse, others were not so far off but that large and powerful telescopes could readily be carried to some spot upon the central line. Then, again, the important processes of photography were not interfered with, as in India, by the tremendous heat of the climate. Major Tennant mentioned last year that he had had great difficulties to encounter owing to this circumstance. The American astronomers, among whom are some of the most successful professors of celestial photography, were subject to no such annoyances.

One result of the American observations is very interesting. Last year there was some discrepancy between the various observers of the spectra of the prominences, as to the position of those bright lines which indicate the character of the prominence-flames. So important was this discrepancy, that many were disposed to consider that the observers had seen different lines, and in this way some eight or nine lines seemed to have appeared in the prominence-spectrum. One observer indeed, M. Rayet, announced that he had seen seven or eight lines. Now Janssen (himself an observer of the eclipse) and Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, who independently discovered the fact that the bright lines of the prominences can be seen without an eclipse, have seen but three lines, two belonging to hydrogen, and the third near to, but not coincident with, the double bright line of the metal sodium. But all doubt was not removed by this circumstance, since it was held to be not only possible, but highly probable that the fainter lines might escape a scrutiny made while the sun is blazing in full splendor: the peculiar selective power of the spectroscope availing to render the brighter lines visible, without necessarily exhibiting the fainter ones. Now, all doubt on this point has been set at rest, since Professor Winlock, who observed the eclipse at Stubbrille, Kentucky, detected no less than eleven bright lines in the spectrum of a prominence. Doubtless, we shall soon learn what are the elements to which the new lines belong.

—Senator Wilson says the result of the Tennessee election has been brought about by that want of principle, violence, and treachery so characteristic of Tennessee politicians.

—General Peter Thacher Washburn, the newly chosen Governor of Vermont, is a son of the late Reuben Washburn, a Massachusetts born lawyer, who resided many years in Ludlow, Windsor county, Vermont.

Foreign Items.

—A pamphlet just published at Pesth, under the title of "The Neutrality of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in a Future War," has been much commented on by the press of Vienna and Berlin. The author, who writes under the signature of "A Hussar," but who is known to be a Hungarian military officer of high rank, declares that it is impossible for Prussia to be sincerely friendly towards Austria, as it must in due course make an attempt to seize the German provinces of that empire. In the event of a war between Prussia and France, therefore, he continued, Austria must take the side of the latter, in which case it will be necessary for Prussia to place 300,000 men on the Bohemian frontier to cover her flank against the corps of observation which Austria would send to that province. In such a struggle, the writer adds, Prussia and Russia would also have "Turkey, Italy and England" against them. The result of the war, he concluded, would be the annihilation of Prussia as a great power, the humiliation of Russia, and the restoration of Poland.

—The antagonism between the Slavonic and Italian populations on the coast of the Adriatic has again broken out in some serious disturbances at Trieste. These disturbances created so much alarm among the inhabitants that the local militia, which is entirely composed of Slavonians, has been disbanded. The Governor, General Moring, is very popular both with the Italians and the Slavonians, and his experiences in America and as a member of the Frankfort Parliament have given him strong liberal tendencies, which have caused him to be perhaps more lenient than the occasion demanded. Very stringent instructions, however, have now been forwarded to him from Vienna, and it is stated that he has already given notice to the podesta and other influential citizens of Trieste that, if the disturbances are repeated, he will be compelled to place the town in a state of siege.

—A contributor to the *Daily News* gives an interesting account of an unsuccessful attempt made by a correspondent of Victor Hugo, while the translation of "Les Travailleurs de la Mer" was being proceeded with, to convince the great man that "Premiere des quatre" was not a correct rendering of "Firth of Forth," and that the "Firth of Forth" was not the "First of Four Cliffs." The curious blunder was noticed in many quarters when "Les Travailleurs de la Mer" appeared; but we now hear, for the first time, that it had been pointed out to M. Hugo before the work appeared, and that the sublime romancist persisted in maintaining that the "Firth of Forth" was what he had declared it to be, and that the first of the four cliffs which mark the frontier between England and Scotland had been blown down by the fury of an equinoctial gale. "The meteorological facts mentioned by me," he replied, "being the same as reported by the *Bulletin* of the Paris Observatory, if there is an error, or if the denomination is inexact, it is to the *Bulletin* that that error or inexactitude must be referred. For the rest I do not believe that there is an error (*Du reste, je ne crois pas qu'il y ait erreur*)."

—An archdeacon and a clergyman or two of lesser note have ventured to attack Darwinism before the members of the British Association at Exeter. As might be expected, whether right or wrong, as a matter of fact, they got the worst of it in argument, Professor Huxley observing that their papers and speeches seemed to him to suggest that Cain was the first doctor of divinity, and Abel the first man of science. Almost at the same time the Pope's organ, the *Civilta Cattolica*, was discussing the same subject. The following is a brief summary of its argument:—"As the Church teaches that God created man, the liberals will not believe it, and maintain they descend from apes. They have chosen that animal for their progenitor, because Satan, the first conspirator, the first revolutionary, and the first liberal that ever lived, was the ape of the Deity. Further, they have observed that, as the ape is notoriously impudent, malicious, and, above all, prone to theft, he possesses the same qualities as themselves. The liberals are the apes of the Church and of God, and follow in that the example of the devil, their lord and master. From this come their hatred and animosity to the Church. Does the Pope summon an Œcumenical Council at Rome? The liberals propose at Naples an assembly of free-thinkers. In short, liberalism is only a grand piece of aping."

—The Moscow *Gazette* of August 15 publishes an article which contains some interesting information as to the measures taken by the Russian Government with the object of facilitating the use of railways by the troops in time of war. No railway, it appears, can now be made in Russia unless the company charged with its construction engages to build the carriages in such a way as to make them easily available for the transport of troops. A sort of railway drill has been established in order to accustom the soldiers to enter and come out of a train with the greatest possible rapidity, and special railway companies are to be attached to each regiment, consisting of men capable of acting in case of need as engineers, stokers, drivers, pointsmen, etc. The total number of the soldiers forming these companies will for the present be 1000. The Moscow *Gazette* thus explains the necessity for the above measures:—"No one doubts the great importance of railways in a military point of view, but if the necessary arrangements are not made in time of peace they will not be one-tenth as serviceable as they ought to be. If, for instance, the troops, and especially the artillery and cavalry, are not exercised during peace in entering and leaving a railway carriage without losing time, . . or if the enemy should destroy a portion of the rails, or the employes of the railway (as was the case during the last Polish insurrection) do not deserve the confidence of the government, and if no means are taken to provide against such contingencies, the best strategical combinations might be paralyzed."

—The disturbances which lately took place in consequence of the establishment of a monastery at Moabit, a suburb of Berlin, have called the attention of the Prussian press to the laws on religious societies which exist in the various German States. It appears that in Prussia the only authority that decides as to the establishment of a monastery is the bishop of the diocese, the State only interfering "when the monastery is established for the purpose of exercising an influence on public affairs." By article 13 of the Prussian Constitution, monasteries can only acquire the rights possessed by lay associations through special laws made *ad hoc;* and no religious order is to be regarded as a corporation unless its foundation has been sanctioned by the State. The numerous monasteries and convents established in Prussia since 1850 have accordingly no corporate existence in the eyes of the law, and their property is held either in the name of a third person or of an individual member of the society. In Bavaria no religious establishment can be founded without the consent of the State (edict of 1818). In Austria, by Article 28 of the Concordat, the "concurrence of the Government" is required for such foundations, after which they become legally entitled to all the privileges of corporate bodies. According to the Baden law of the 9th of October, 1860, no religious order may be introduced into that country without the permission of the Government, and such permission may be withdrawn if thought necessary. A similar provision is contained in the Wurtemberg law of the 30th of January, 1862, and it is added that if a society of Jesuits, or any other society of a like kind should desire admission into the country, a special law must be passed for that purpose. No religious order is to be established unless it possesses sufficient means of subsistence. After establishment it is placed under the supervision of the bishop of the diocese, and is made liable to the civil laws of the country. No member of a religious society is allowed to contribute more than a certain fixed sum towards the expenses of his order, the Government is to be informed from time to time of the number of the members, and the judicial authorities are always to be allowed access to the monastic buildings. In Saxony, on the other hand, the constitution of 1831 forbids the introduction of any new convents or religious orders whatever.

—Thomas Sinclair, running on the Dent ticket in Mississippi for Secretary of State, is colored.

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STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26

EDUCATIONAL.

RUFUS ADAMS,

ELOCUTIONIST,

No. 11 GIRARD Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market. [8 7

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will REOPEN ON MONDAY, September 20.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.

7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

DELACOVE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.—A leading school for Young Ladies, prominent for its select tone and superior appointments.

For prospectus address the Principal,

8 3 tuths 6w M. RACHELLE G. HUNT.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MONDAY, September 6. For circulars apply to

C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal,

8 3 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REMOVED from No. 1324 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25,

AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages, in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 16.

7 27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, will re-open MONDAY, September 6. For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars.

9 P. A. CREGARJA. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

(FOUNDED A. D. 1785.)

S. W. Cor. LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.

The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master,

With Ten Assistant Teachers.

From September 1, 1869, the price of Tuition will be NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes: payable half yearly in advance.

French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are taught without extra charge.

By order of the Trustees,

GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer.

The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JAMES W. ROBINS,

16 mwf 6w Head Master.

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY for BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street,

EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.

Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in Colleges. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

Next session begins September 13th. 7 17 3m

THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE STREET, have reopened their School for Young Ladies and Children. 9 6 1m*

THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTHWEST PENN SQUARE, will Reopen on MONDAY, September 20.

9 9 9t T. W. BRAIDWOOD, Principal.

MISS BURNHAM'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies opens September 20. Personal interview can be had, after September 6, at No. 1616 Filbert street. For circulars, address F. E. GOURLAY, Esq., No. 605 WALNUT Street. 8 26 1m

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 110 MARKET Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 6. 8 25 1m*

MR. G. F. BISHOP, TEACHER OF SINGing and Piano, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. [8 21 1m

THE MISSES GREGORY WILL REOPEN their SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 2017 LOCUST Street, on MONDAY, September 13. 8 20 1m*

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 16 7w

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties Septembers, at No 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, No. 5 S. MERRICK Street (late Mrs. M. S. Mitchell's). The Fall Term of this School will begin on WEDNESDAY, September 22. Miss AGNES IRWIN, Principal. 9 3 fmw 8t

MISS CLEVELAND DESIRES TO ANnounce that she will open on MONDAY, September 20th, at No. 2023 DE LANCEY Place, a School for the education of a limited number of Young Ladies.

Circulars may be had on application at No. 243 S. EIGHTH Street, between the hours of 9 and 2. 9 2tf

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE.—Miss E. T. BROWN desires to announce that she will open on TUESDAY, September 21, at No. 4035 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia, the late Residence of the Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., a school for Young Ladies. Circulars may be had on application at the school, on and after Wednesday, September 15. 9 11 18t

SINGING ACADEMY, No. 813 ARCH Street, Second Story Front.—The undersigned having secured the above central location, is engaged in fitting it up for class instruction in the Rudiments of Singing, Vocalization, Glee, and Madrigal Singing. Full particulars in a few days. Private Lessons as usual.

A. R. TAYLOR,

9 11 2w No. 1207 FILBERT Street.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for Boys—will commence on September 6, 1869. Location unsurpassed in everything desirable for a school. The instruction will be thorough and practical, embracing a careful preparation for college. Circulars sent on request.

8 18 1m J. H. WITHINGTON A. M., Principal, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,

a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at

MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,

MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,

6 28 tf Principal.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN.

Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum.

The fall session begins September 7.

Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.

Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

Owing to the work of remodelling the main building, the opening of the Fall Term is deferred to THURSDAY, September 16, 1869. Examination for admission on the preceding day at 8 o'clock A. M.

Classical Course, Technical Courses in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, and Mining and Metallurgy, and a Post Graduate Course. Requirements for admission may be known by addressing President CATTELL. 8 28 3w

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.

T. BRANTLY LANGTON having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen his School on MONDAY, September 13.

The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediate supervision of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics.

The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life.

Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. The rooms will be open for inspection after August 21. 8 21tf

"THE HILL" SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution,

FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS!

At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.

The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address

REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M.

Principal.

REFERENCES:

REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stoever, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.

HONS.—Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.

ESQS.—James E. Caldwell, James L. Clarkson, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. E. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Derr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 26 mwf2m

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

Entrance No. 108 S. TENTH Street.

This school presents the following advantages:—

Finely-ventilated class-rooms, with ceilings thirty feet in height, giving each pupil more than double the usual breathing space.

Wide, massive stairways, rendering accidents in assembling and dismissing almost impossible.

A corps of teachers every one of whom has had years of experience in the art of *imparting* knowledge and making study interesting, and, consequently, profitable.

A mode of teaching and discipline calculated to make school attractive, instead of burdensome, to the pupil—an indispensable requisite for complete success.

Applications received at the Academy from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily, on and after August 23.

Catalogues containing full particulars and the names of many of our leading citizens, patrons of the institution, may be obtained at Mr. W. F. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or by addressing the Principal, as above

H. Y. LAUDERBACH,

Late Principal of the Northwest Public Grammar School. 8 17 1m

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,

2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid composition roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Cure, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.

4 22tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.

HAMILTON & CODEFER,

3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

E. COLEMAN,

Superintendent.

STEVENS' FLOATING BATTERY.

Its Original Design—Changes in Dimensions, Armor, and Armament—Amount Expended in Construction—Progress of Operations.

During the year 1840 the defenseless condition of New York harbor attracted the attention of the citizens of this city and the country at large. The forts which now loom up at the Narrows were then but little calculated to resist the attempt of an enemy's fleet, and had a war then occurred, this city, with its vast wealth, would have doubtless been at the mercy of great powers, such as England and France. Forts Richmond, Hamilton, and Lafayette were then in their infancy. At this time Mr. Edwin Stevens, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Hoboken, conceived the idea of having built at his own expense an iron-clad floating battery, capable of resisting the attack of an ordinary fleet. With this object in view he consulted some of the most experienced and widely known engineers in the country, and in the latter part of the year 1840 the work on the marine monster was commenced. The keel was laid at the present yards in Hoboken, and secrecy was enjoined upon the engineers and workmen not to divulge the object of their employment. The battery at first was intended to be only 150 feet in length, with an iron plating of one and a half inches in thickness all over; the armament was to have been composed of ten guns, five on a broadside, each throwing a solid shot of 100 pounds, considered at that day to be enormous.

The work progressed until the beginning of the late war, but only ten men were engaged by the managers, and they simply to keep watch and ward over the unwieldy-looking mass of iron and wood. In 1862, however, the near approach to the harbor of the Rebel "Alabamas," and the miserable condition of our wooden navy, lent new life to the enterprise, and additional workmen were immediately set to work on the vessel, which, up to that time, had involved an expense of $800,000 to Mr. Stevens. The work steadily progressed under the old plans, but the naval battle between the Monitor and Merrimac, in Hampton Roads, brought about a revolution in the construction of iron-clads, and the plans were revised; the iron sheeting was torn off and plates of two and a quarter inches in thickness were substituted, fifty feet added to its length, and the battery which she was at first intended to carry was decreased to five guns instead of ten—they to be of the fifteen-inch pattern. Numerous officers connected with the navies of England and France have in vain applied for admittance, the original programme being carried out to the letter.

Since the close of the war the work was again suspended, but General McClellan, while in Europe, was offered the position of chief engineer in its construction by the heirs of Mr. Stevens, at a salary of $10,000, which he accepted, and upon taking his position it was again decided to make several important alterations. One hundred and eighty men are at present employed at work, and when completed, which will be during the year 1871, the battery will be one of the most formidable engines of naval warfare afloat. Those who have visited the iron-clads of Russia, England, and other European nations, and have examined the plans of this monster, state that it can cope with ease with an entire fleet. The name which it is to bear has not yet been decided. When completed it will be formally presented to the State of New Jersey.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SHIP CANAL.

How Newarkers are to Reach New York.

A meeting of the company recently organized for the purpose of constructing a ship canal between Newark and New York is to be held in a few days in the city of Newark, to elect a board of directors, $250,000 worth of stock having been subscribed. The capital stock was primarily fixed at $1,000,000, in shares of $50 each; but as it was enacted, in 1868, that it might be lawful for the Canal Company to extend their canal from Newark Bay across the marshes to a suitable point in Newark City, and to increase their capital stock to such an amount as should be necessary to carry out the original scheme with the extension, the capital is now fixed at $6,000,000.

The line will run from Dawson street, Newark, extending to Oyster Island, in Newark bay. Thus the line will be almost parallel to that of the Newark and New York Railroad, which is an air line. The total length of the canal will be nine miles. It will be 200 feet wide, as far as the east side of Newark bay, where it has an increased width of 100 feet, making it at least 200 feet wide at Bergen's Neck. There will be a line of docks on both sides of the canal 200 feet wide, extending the whole length. In Newark there will be piers 300 feet wide, the depth of water being at low tide sixteen feet, and twenty-two feet at high tide, but at the Passaic channel bank, the depth is only five and a half feet at low tide.

There are difficulties to be overcome in this undertaking, the principal one being that of ascertaining the proper depth of water in the canal at low tide. The cutting will be the deepest at Bergen Neck, where it is to be forty-five feet. The earth from this cutting will be removed to fill up the piers in New York bay, and these piers, it is said, will be better adapted for commercial purposes than those on the eastern shores. It is intended to run a ferry on the canal between Newark and New York, the distance to be run in forty minutes.

HUDSON.

The Ex-Railway King in his Old Age.

The following letter from George Hudson, once the "Railway King" of England, to Mr. Hugh Taylor, of Hexham, is published in the Newcastle *Chronicle:*—

CALAIS, Aug. 10, 1869.—My Dear Mr. Taylor:—As the subscription which you kindly originated is now closed, it becomes my duty as well as my pleasure to express my grateful thanks to you, and through you to the numerous friends who have so handsomely contributed towards it. I can hardly tell how I can, in adequate terms, express my gratitude for their recognition of my services in the promotion of public works. I assure you I am deeply thankful to you and the other gentlemen who have been associated with you in furthering the subscription for my annuity, and to the large number of friends in Newcastle and Sunderland, as well as in other places, who have so handsomely responded to your appeal, and have thus secured for my remaining days a comfortable competency. I shall ever reflect with pride and satisfaction on my connection with your district. The knowledge that I was enabled to assist in giving to the town of Newcastle its High Level Bridge, to Sunderland its docks, and by a system of combination of your railroads to restore the productiveness of many which were not so, and of extending the system of railway to Scotland, is a great pleasure, and fully compensates me for any suffering I may have endured. I cannot conclude my letter without publicly expressing my deep obligations to Mr. Elliot, who during all my misfortunes has been to me a most kind and considerate friend, and who also so warmly assisted you in the promotion of the subscription. Allow me again, my dear Mr. Taylor, to express to you my warmest thanks for all your kindness, which can never be effaced from my recollection. I am yours, very truly, GEORGE HUDSON.

ENGINE OF DESTRUCTION.

The Flume Torpedo—It is Tested by Officers of our Navy.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, September 1.

The United States flagship Franklin, with Rear-Admiral Radford on board, is at present in the Adriatic to test the qualities of the newly invented torpedo, the story of which once appeared in this journal. The inventors of the machine claim for it a superiority over all other torpedoes now in use. First of all, it is not a mere mine, to be exploded whenever chance may present a fitting occasion. It is a projectile which can be directed with an unerring accuracy against the object to be assailed, and this at a distance of several hundred yards. Secondly, it can be projected at any depth below water that may be required; thirdly, its explosive power is such as to make the strongest ironclads now afloat as much at its mercy as any wooden ship; and lastly, the line of its direction may be made to curve or zig-zag, so that it can be used with safety in the immediate proximity of friendly vessels. As the United States navy have lately embodied a special corps, chiefly for coast defenses, entitled the Torpedo Brigade, in which some of the most scientific officers have taken service, it is not without importance to know that by these same "experts" the Flume invention has been pronounced a complete success. They have tested the machine by a variety of experiments, and without a failure in any. The resistance of water at a certain depth to permit the downward course of a cannon-shot, and the various phenomena of "ricoche," have lately occupied great attention in the American navy, so that, whether the present invention could fulfil the difficult condition of preserving a uniform course at a depth, say, fifteen or eighteen feet below the surface, was a most interesting problem to them. To ascertain this, nets were sunk at different distances along the course the torpedo was to take, and stands with a graduated measure attached to them. By the replaced meshes the passage of the projectile was tested, and in a course of many hundred yards found not to have varied more than a few inches. Of course the principle of the invention is a secret, but the inventor—or, more properly speaking, the perfecter of the invention—an English engineer, Mr. Whitehead, has no hesitation in saying that he derived his first suggestion of the discovery from the mechanism of the fish, and that the peculiar mechanism and functions of what is called the "swimming bladder," by whose agency the power to ascend or descend in water is secured, afforded him the first clue to his wonderful invention. The machine is about sixteen feet long, shaped like a fish, propelled by a screw, and guided by a rudder, so that, seen in the clear water, as one of the experimentalists described, its apparent vitality and volition were positively horrifying. The Austrian Government, it is said, acting under the advice of Admiral Tegethoff, have purchased the use of the invention—the patent remains with the inventor—for £20,000. Our own Government lately deputed a commission to examine and report on it, and it is believed or rumored, with approval of its efficiency.

GENERALITIES.

The Recent Boston Defalcation.

From the Boston Post, Sept. 13.

The defalcation of Saunders, the paying-teller of the North National Bank, continues to be a theme of fertile conversation in money circles. Saunders, it is believed, has confessed to the extent of his iniquities. He turned over all his stock and accounts with the brokers to the bank authorities, and they, being settled, realized about $25,000 to the bank. Over and beyond this the loss to the bank will be between $94,000 and $97,000, and this the directors believe will be the extent of the deficiency, the accounts having been inspected closely by them and the Bank Commissioner. His first departure from an honest course was in lending $2000 of the bank's money, in the belief that he had good security. This failing, he was tempted to go into speculation with other funds, in the hope of regaining what he had already lost. His mode of operation was to put up money as a margin for the purchase of stock. The money was taken from time to time, in sums of $1000, $3000, $5000, and $7000, repeated losses making further peculations and further duplication of checks necessary to avoid exposure. Saunders has operated through Boston brokers, and chiefly in the New York stock market, and is believed to have made his greatest losses during the last six months. In his private and personal matters he was not extravagant, and he was regarded as a most excellent and efficient officer in the bank. Saturday afternoon Saunders was taken into custody on a warrant issued by the United States Court, on a charge of robbing a national bank.

Great Crimes in France.

If anything more disgusting can be related than the crimes which the French newspapers are still damp from describing, we really know not where to look for it. As an example, Madame Bonnefoy, of Marseilles, was sentenced to hard labor for life for wholesale assassination. In defiance of her husband she had a lover, and this lover (though himself also married and a father of three children) paid so little regard to his home duties that he cohabited not only with the culprit Bonnefoy, but also with her sister. Madame Bonnefoy consequently shot her sister through jealousy, then her husband because he happened to interfere with her projects of slaughter, and finally her two youngest children, to whom her lover was attached, imagining them to be his own and not her husband's. She afterwards directed a shot against her own breast, but, though it wounded, it did not kill her. The two children and her husband died; the sister recovered. Next we have the account of a woman at St. Denis who was forsaken by her husband because he had discovered her infidelity. For some time she lived with her lover, but on his death entered into the same relations with his brother. Finding, however, that she was getting old, and fearing lest her paramour should desert her and carry away with him what he had sunk in her little wine business, she persuaded him to marry her daughter—a girl of fifteen. The poor child, thus compelled to marry, hated her husband, for she knew of his relations with her mother. The husband became jealous, and after three attempts to strangle his young wife, ended the business by shooting her.

The Turco-Egyptian Troubles.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* says:—

"From the latest Constantinople telegrams it appears that the Viceroy of Egypt is directed by the Sultan not to hold any direct intercourse for the future with foreign governments. This will perhaps deprive us of the pleasure of again entertaining his Highness in London. Considering, however, how he was entertained on the two last occasions when he favored us with his company, it might be almost as well to humor the Sultan to the fullest extent by re-enacting the provisions of the first and second of Philip and Mary, c. 4, under which Egyptians remaining within the kingdom one month were liable to capital punishment. This law was, we believe, only repealed in 1820 on the recommendation of Sir James Mackintosh, and its provisions seem admirably adapted to meet the views of the Sultan. We shall be doing a kindness to both parties by taking this decisive step. We also note that the Sultan has commanded that the Viceroy shall in future submit a regular quarterly budget to his Majesty. Turkey, superintending the financial arrangements of Egypt, will present a most interesting and edifying spectacle, and will be most reassuring to the bondholders of both countries. It is as good as if the directors of the Albert Life Assurance Company had undertaken the management of the affairs of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

Personalities.

—Charles Algernon Swinburne is in Paris.
—Miss Bateman is at the New York Hotel.
—Admiral Porter has returned to Washington.
—Mills will make the bust of General Rawlins.
—Carlotta Patti has brought over a wonderful wardrobe.
—William H. Seward was in San Francisco on Saturday.
—Millard Fillmore presided at the Humboldt celebration in Buffalo.
—Julia Ward Howe's latest lecture is on "Moral Trigonometry."
—Lucy Stone will speak on Woman Suffrage in Cincinnati this week.
—San Franciscans call Lotta's performances "audacious gymnastics."
—Elise Holt has made her most brilliant American failure in San Francisco.
—Chief Justice Chase has been visiting ex-Senator Foster at Norwich, Conn.
—Mr. Emerson's twenty lectures on philosophy in Harvard begin in May, 1870.
—Barny Williams has nearly recovered, and hopes to play in Boston September 21.
—Wade Hampton will make the address at the Georgia State Agricultural Fair.
—Prince Napoleon is going through the Suez Canal in his yacht, on his way to India.
—J. S. Mill's "Subjection of Women" has been translated and published in Paris.
—The ex-Duke of Nassau speculates in cattle, wine, and real estate, and makes money.
—A. J. Linsey has been appointed Oil Inspector for Michigan—especially of linseed oil.
—Pierre Plante, a Canadian, has lived one hundred and twenty years, and then his death was hastened by a fall.
—Mrs. James McArthy, of Switzerland county, Ind., has found $1959 in silver in an old stocking.
—Mrs. Cady Stanton has promised to attend the St. Louis Women's Convention, October 6 and 7.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7:00 P. M.

The 7:00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6:15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4:30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 832 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR Bethlehem, Doylestown, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Tunkhannock, and Scranton.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 3:15, 5:30, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:45, and 8:25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:55 and 7:05 P. M.

Fram Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:20, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.

From Abington at 2:25, 4:35, 6:45, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:30 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8:15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" Williamsport	6:10 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:30 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8:15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	3:20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	4:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	1:20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	6:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	7:15 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:20 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5:10 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

3 8§

No. 134 DOCK STREET, PHILADELPHIA

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, HARRISBURG, August 20, 1869.

Sealed bids will be received for the redemption of ONE MILLION DOLLARS of the loan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, due July 1, 1870, until 12 o'clock M., October 1, 1869. Communications to be addressed to R. W. MACKEY, Esq., State Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed Bid for Redemption of State Loan.

F. JORDAN, Secretary of State.
J. F. HARTRANFT, Auditor-General.
R. W. MACKEY, State Treasurer.

Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above without authority will receive pay therefor. 8 23 1m

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY,—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at

ERNEST SOPP'S Large Establishment, No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M., 4:30 and 5:15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6:15 and 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M. and 1:50 and 10:19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:20 and 5:50 A. M. and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M. and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7:45 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:45 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points designed, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11:00 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	2:45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 4:05 and	6:35 P. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	6:10 P. M.
Day Express	1:30 P. M.
Pacific Express	8:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa. 4 29

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.	

At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4:55, 5:05, 5¼, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

POMOLOGY.

The Assembled Fruit-Growers are Presented to the Mayor at Independence Hall—Continuation of their Proceedings at Horticultural Hall.

At half-past 8 o'clock this morning the delegates to the Pomological Convention, by invitation of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, met in the parlor of the Continental Hotel, and proceeded therefrom in a body to Independence Hall, for the purpose of being received by the Mayor and city authorities.

As the clock was striking 9 they marched into the hall, and in a few minutes Mayor Fox, accompanied by a number of the members of both branches of Councils, followed. Dr. J. S. Houghton, of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, introduced the delegates in the following speech:—

Sir:—It is my pleasing duty, as a member of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, to present to the Mayor of Philadelphia, the officers and members of the American Pomological Society, now holding a session in this city.

I present to you, sir, a body of cultivators of the soil, who represent a vast industrial interest extending over the whole continent, and which counts its annual products in plants and trees by millions of dollars.

I present a body of men whose annual products in the shape of fruit carry health and happiness to millions of our people.

I present to you an assemblage of men whose labors in the fields of natural science have not only done them honor in America, but whose names are honored and familiar in all parts of Europe.

I present to you, sir, the fruit cultivators of the New England States, whose heads are now silvered with age, and with them I present the pioneers of the ever-advancing West, who have just planted their vines and fruit trees to the outer verge of civilization—even to the ice-bound shores of Alaska.

I present to you Wilder and Hovey, of Boston; Downey and Barry, of New York; Warden, of Ohio; Husseman, of Missouri; Berkman, of Georgia, names as familiar and as honored in the profession of fruit culture as Bartram and Peters, and Princkle and Cope, of Philadelphia.

In imagination, here in Independence Hall, I present the Genius of Peace and Plenty to the Genius of American Liberty. I present Bunker Hill to the cradle of the American Union. I present the plains of Carolinian Sumter to the battle-field of Germantown. I present the representatives of Massachusetts Bay and Providence Plantations and the pioneers of Kansas and California to one of the parent States. I present the young American ploughboys of the West to William Penn. And here, in this sacred spot, hallowed by our beloved Washington who now stands in speaking marble in front of the entrance, I may, with these men and these surroundings before me, again, in imagination, ring the old bell of liberty, and hope not only for liberty, but for peace and plenty, and especially for an abundance of generous fruits for all mankind within our borders.

Sir, permit me to introduce these men and these sentiments to the worthy representative of the Keystone State of the American Union—to the representative of a city which admits of no superior on the continent in the extent of her industrial interests, in the genial character of her position, in the number of her happy homes, in the intelligence and virtue of her people, and in their patriotic devotion to the best interests of the Union.

Sir, I introduce the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, President of the American Pomological Society, and his associates, to Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Mayor of Philadelphia, and I am sure the interests of our pomologists are safe in such hands as these.

Mayor Fox then said:—

Gentlemen:—I enter upon a very agreeable duty. It falls to my lot, on behalf of the municipal authorities, to say to you that the people of Philadelphia are right happy to have you with them, and I therefore give you, one and all, a cordial welcome. Coming, as you do, not only to exhibit the choice fruits of the earth, but also to consider and determine upon the best modes of improving their culture and growth, makes up a mission which must commend itself with the highest gratification to every thoughtful mind. Indeed, the contemplation of the subject should naturally lead to the profoundest gratitude to the Great Giver of all good for the bountiful harvests and rich crops with which He has blessed us in every direction. Let me say, gentlemen, that we feel highly pleased that you have selected our city for holding the convention and as the place of exhibition, and I bespeak for you the kindest reception on the part of our citizens, and trust that when the time comes for you to leave for your respective homes you will carry away a lively, lasting, and pleasant memory in connection with your visit.

On the conclusion of his speech, Col. M. P. Wilder, President of the Pomological Society, returned thanks for the society and the reception they had met with. He said:—Mr. Mayor and other gentlemen, I extend to you my most heartfelt acknowledgment for the kind reception you have given to us. We are happy to meet here in this time-honored hall. You have truly said that we are here by the invitation of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, and I assure you it gives us great pleasure to be here. We come from different and distant homes; I come from the pilgrim shores of New England—from that cradle of liberty, Faneuil Hall; and, Mr. Mayor, I can assure you that so long as freedom's tones shall be proclaimed from this birthplace of freedom, so long will that cradle rock.

We are assembled here, Mr. Mayor, for a very important purpose—the promotion of the national wealth and happiness—and, having a great duty before us, every moment of our time is precious. Therefore, once more returning you our sincere thanks, let this be our adieu.

Colonel Wilder then invited the Mayor to visit them at Horticultural Hall, where he would be glad to introduce the members and delegates individually to him.

After considerable handshaking, the members filed out of Independence Hall, and proceeded towards Broad street.

Proceedings of the Convention To-day.

The convention reassembled at 10½ o'clock in Horticultural Hall, the President, Colonel Marshall P. Wilder, in the chair.

On the meeting coming to order it was moved and seconded that the reading of the minutes of the previous day be dispensed with. Agreed to.

The President then presented an interesting communication from Dr. Governeur Emerson on the subject of the agencies operating upon fruit culture in the Atlantic States, and more especially upon the peach. The communication was referred to the Secretary for publication.

A committee was then announced on fruits exhibited, whose duty should be to report a list for publication; the committee consisted of the following: —Messrs Fuller, Davis, Tatnall, Downer, Miller, Griffith, and Mackintosh.

The subject for discussion, apples, was then taken up, members being limited to but five minutes time.

Mr. Caywood of New York asked for information as to the apple called Fall Orange.

Dr. Sylvester of New York replied that it was one of the best bearers in cultivation, he stated that it was also known as the Young Island.

Dr. Gillingham, Va.—I have an early apple called the "Edward Durley;" he found it in New Jersey; a second early apple very fine and an excellent market apple, never yet found it in any catalogue; ripens about the first of July.

Mr. Davis, Va., mentioned the "Pilot apple," a winter apple, bearing well, of the first-class, round and large.

Mr. Allen, Va., considered it one of the best they had of winter apples.

Mr. Blodgett, of Philadelphia, called attention to the "West Brook," or speckled apple, a winter apple: had raised from 600 to 800 bushels a year; presented a fine specimen.

Mr. Allen, Va., called attention to the "Mason Pippin" or "Mason's Stranger," yellow in color, and said to keep until May.

Mr. Adams, Me., called attention to the "Early Congress," an apple that ripens early in July; a fine apple and an excellent bearer.

The President here stated that all specimens handed in would be referred to the Committee on Fruit. A number of gentlemen complained that it was impossible to hear any of the remarks in the rear of the hall.

Mr. Blodgett, of Philadelphia, presented a fruit, the union of two apples, the "Talbon Sweeting" and "Rhode Island Greening."

Mr. Robinson called attention an unnamed apple found on the Old Chancellor property at Germantown, and desired some information; he supposed it was an important fruit.

Mr. Fuller moved to refer all such specimens to Committee on Fruit.

Mr. Kelsy, of Kansas, called attention to the Macatese Nonsuch, known also as the Missouri Keeper; other synomyns were also named.

Mr. Kelsy said that it was a rapid growing tree, and slightly subject to the blight.

Dr. Wardle, of Ohio, asked for any further objection.

Mr. Kelsy, of Kansas, replied that he heard of none except the blight.

Mr. Housely, of Kansas, stated that he would give a full description of it at the afternoon session.

A communication was presented in reference to the Stark Apple. Referred to the Committee on Fruit.

Dr. Wardle referred to the action of the last meeting in reference to the Pennock variety.

Mr. Robinson, of Philadelphia, asked for information about the "Malden's Blush and Bachelor's Blush," which are very similar in appearance, and asked to know if they were distinct varieties.

Mr. Downey replied that they were very distinct. Some little merriment was here indulged in over their names.

Dr. Warder then asked for information about the King Apple, coming from North Carolina, an apple of many years standing.

Mr. Housely, of Kansas, stated that he had grown the apple and found it a very fine one. The subject was referred to the Committee on Fruit.

Mr. Kelsy, of Kansas, stated that the apple known as the "Missouri Pippin" was one of the best market apples raised in Kansas.

Mr. Housely, of Kansas, wished to give the correct history of the "Ben Davis" apple. He handed it in manuscript to the Secretary for further consideration.

Mr. Miller, of Iowa, handed in an apple for the purpose of obtaining a name. It has never been seen out of Des Moines, Iowa. An acid fruit, but very fine; large in size, crimson in color. Referred to Committee on Fruit.

Mr. Hooker, of New York, asked for information as to the "Grimes golden pippin."

Mr. Wood, of Ohio, stated that he had always heard well of it; large in size and keeps through March. A very fine fruit.

Mr. Hydh, of Massachusetts, wished to know if it was not small.

Mr. Warder, of Ohio, said it was a first-class apple, medium generally in size.

Mr. Andrews, of N. Y., presented one of the best apples raised in New Jersey, known as the Parry White. Referred to the Committee on Fruit.

Mr. Gray, of Pa., said that it was known in Pennsylvania as the Superior White; an excellent bearer, ripens about the 1st of August. A good market apple.

Mr. Warder, of Ohio, directed the society's attention to the Siberian apple, stating that it was an excellent apple, and many who could not succeed in producing other varieties succeeded very well with the Siberian in Minnesota. It is an apple of Northern origin and of very great hardiness, and is entirely suitable to the climate of our Northern and Northwestern States. In answer to a question, he replied that it was not a variety of the "Pyrus Baccata."

Mr. Housely, of Kansas, called the attention of the convention to the fall and winter Queen of Buckingham.

Mr. Buckman, of Georgia, stated that many years ago the apple was found in Georgia amongst the Indians. It is known in Georgia as the Buckingham King or Bachelor. In Kentucky it is known as the Queen. It is sometimes striped and sometimes not.

Mr. Housely, Kansas, had grown the apple for twenty-five years; he had traced it to Virginia, where it was known as the Queen; he saw no difference between it and the Buckingham; it reproduced itself from suckers, which grow up profusely.

Mr. Buckman, of Georgia, replied that it was originally found in an Indian orchard in Georgia.

Mr. Quinn, of New York, called attention to the orange apple as a vigorous grower, and wished some information about it.

Mr. Wilder now called upon Governor Smith, of Ohio, to take a seat upon the platform. He was loudly applauded.

Mr. W. Gillingham, of Virginia, mentioned an apple called the Orange Sweet, a fine apple and very sweet.

Mr. Housely, Kansas, wished to see the Newtown pippin brought before the convention. He had never heard of but one tree, and wished to know of others, if there were such.

At this point Mr. Barry entered more complaints about the acoustic properties of the hall, and it was moved to secure some other hall.

Mr. Maxwell, N. Y., asked for information as to the Wagner apple.

Mr. Weir, of Illinois, said it was a fine eating and cooking apple, grows well, and very profitable.

Mr. Miller, of Iowa, said that he could fully endorse the remarks of Mr. Weir. He had grown it for a number of years and found it very profitable.

Mr. Kelsy, of Kansas, said that he had a patent upon the Wagner, which he would give to the society, namely, to plant it between other varieties, and it would be found to pay well.

Mr. Arnold, of Canada, said that it was the favorite apple in his section, and he had raised it for twenty-five years, and it was root-grafted.

Mr. Moody, of New York, planted the Wagner twenty years ago, and it is now in good bearing. As to root-grafting, he was of opinion that a root-grafted tree was as hardy as those budded.

Mr. Scott, of Philadelphia, was opposed to root grafting.

Mr. Kelsy, of Kansas, was also opposed to root grafting.

Mr. Moody, of New York, had discovered a distinct difference. He would not give a farthing for a thousand trees grafted on a second cutting. He advocated crown grafting from the first cutting.

Mr. Housely, of Kansas, wished to mention that the Rawl's Genet was passing under an entirely unnecessary name, as it was better known under other terms.

President Wilder had raised the pear and could back everything that Dr. Houghton had said; although he did not get it quite so large, owing to his cold climate, he should class it among the very good pears. It was now moved to adjourn until 3 o'clock. Carried.

Dr. Sylvester, of New York, called the Society's attention to the Billy Bounette; its synonym was the Belle Bounette; the apple was raised in his State.

The Chair then appointed the following committee on American Wines:—Messrs. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania; Warder, of Ohio; Elwanger, of New York; Hovey, of Mass.; Blodget, of Pennsylvania; and Buckman, of Georgia.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, the President, Chairman, and Secretary of the Executive Committee were added to the committee.

The subject of Pears was then taken up.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, called attention to the Barton Pear.

Mr. Barry, of New York, called attention to the Clapp's favorite.

A number of gentlemen spoke favorably of it, and it picked early would not rot.

President Wilder was much in favor of the pear, and stated that if picked at the proper time it would not rot.

Mr. Gray, of Pennsylvania was highly pleased with it, and found that if picked at the proper time it was all right.

Mr. Hyde, of Massachusetts said that it could be grown well in both Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

Governor Smyth, of New Hampshire, corroborated this.

Mr. Barry, of New York, asked for information as to the "Rutter" pear.

Dr. Eshleman, of Pennsylvania, said that it was a large, handsome late pear, and esteemed highly. It ripens in October. Its only fault was its productiveness and liability to bear down the tree.

Mr. Hoopes, of Pennsylvania, concurred in the general opinion of the Rutter pear.

Mr. Hovey, of Massachusetts, asked about the [illegible]

Mr. Hyde, of Massachusetts, said that the ends of the wood killed more or less every winter.

President Wilder said that it had its faults, but was an excellent pear nevertheless.

Mr. Petted, of New York, presented a new pear. Referred to Committee on Fruit.

Mr. Barry, of New York, stated that the Niles pear was a good winter fruit.

Dr. Eshleman, of Pennsylvania, said that with him it would not ripen.

Mr. Barry, of New York, said that those well grown always turned out well.

Mr. Barry asked for information as to the "Wilmington." None given.

Mr. Gray, of Pennsylvania, asked how the "Illinois Hovey" succeeded. A number of favorable replies were received.

Mr. Scott of Pa, said that it made a handsome standard tree.

Mr. Mills, of New York, wished an expression of opinion upon the "President Pear."

Mr. Hyde, of Mass, had known the pear for years; it is not first quality, but a large second rate pear, and good for market.

President Wilder had grafted it, and stated that it made a very vigorous tree; he would recommend its cultivation, as it might yet be turned to a good advantage where other pears could not be cultivated.

Mr. McDonald, of New Jersey, sought for information as to the "Bura Nantais." It was well spoken of.

President Wilder asked for facts in reference to the "Ruselet del Maistre."

It was recommended as a fine pear, dull yellow when ripe, and good for a collection.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, asked a question in reference to the "Selleck" of Vermont. No information offered.

Dr. Houghton, of Philadelphia, introduced a new winter pear, the "Duchess of Bordeaux," imported by him eight years ago from France. He received twenty trees, nineteen of which are now living. The pear is juicy, flavor sweet, and a good keeper; have tried the pear on the quince root, but would not succeed, it being too vigorous for the quince. He knew of no pear equal to it for durability and productiveness.

APPROVED.—The following appointments in the office of the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia have been approved at Washington:—Barnet Earley, Coin Teller, salary $1700, vice S. W. Wray, resigned; Thomas Noble, Assistant Coupon Clerk, salary $1600, vice D. B. Broadhead, resigned. Both are to take effect from the 1st instant.

THE SCHUYLKILL.—This is the most delightful season of the year to witness the scenery on the Schuylkill. Notwithstanding the low stage of water the little steamers are making regular trips to Laurel Hill and the Falls, stopping at Landsdowne for visitors to the park on the western shore.

A TEA PARTYIST.—John Smith has been arrested in the Fourth Police District on suspicion of having stolen a number of articles he had in his possession. He carried a valise filled with knives, forks, and a teapot. He will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—Henry Mills, a little black fellow, fourteen years of age, sneaked into a dwelling in Brandywine street, near Broad, and purloined therefrom two watches and a number of trinkets. Henry pursues the calling of a bootblack. Alderman Massey committed him.

FRIGHTENED OFF.—Last night about 10 o'clock the stable on the premises of General Patterson, on the southwest corner of Thirteenth and Locust streets, was forced open, but the would-be thief or thieves were frightened away before securing any plunder.

FOR SEIZING THE CHANCE.—A fellow, named James Marshall, stole a pocket-book and a watch from the person of a man lying drunk on the sidewalk at Seventh and South streets, for which theft he was held to answer by Alderman Kerr.

DASTARDS.—For knocking down and robbing a disabled soldier, Alderman Kerr has committed William Smith and James Williams.

HONORABLE MEN—ALL!

The Democratic Candidates for City and County Offices Resign—The Executive Committee Patches up a New Ticket.

It was too much for them. They couldn't stand the pressure, and so resigned. The discord and disaffection which had agitated the Democratic camp ever since they were placed in nomination worked upon them to such an amazing extent that last evening Duncan, Hurley, Scheible, Ahern, and Stewart followed the example of Mr. Fry. They threw up their nominations. The serenity of the Democratic sky was first disturbed by the thunderbolt of Fry's resignation; and what could they do less than add to the confusion by coming after with like though lesser bolts? They have committed a kind of political suicide. They have shelved themselves, for which let the city and county rejoice. Last evening not quite the whole city was at the headquarters of the Democratic Association of Pennsylvania, corner of Ninth and Arch streets; still, a pretty respectable crowd was there. Intense anxiety dwelt on every face. Momentous things were transpiring, and the outsiders knew it. The insiders were the members of the Democratic City Executive Committee. About half-past seven o'clock these latter gentlemen began arriving from their various wards, and passed into the room designated for their use—a sort of political Star Chamber. As each one showed himself he was assailed with eager questions, beset like a hedgehog with dogs, and just about as unsuccessfully. He would bristle up, and answer enigmatically. If he had been asked the state of his health, we suppose he would not have known. "This 'ere sort o' thing means sumthing, don't it?" queried the unterrified among themselves, and they were not far from the head o' the nail. After the committee had organized at 8 o'clock, the Chairman, John Hamilton, Esq., calling it to order, the roll showed that twenty-four members were present. Amid a significant, but not bewildered silence, the resignation of Mr. S. Gross Fry (previously published), as candidate for City Treasurer, was then read.

After the lapse of a moment, the following interesting document was presented:—

To John Hamilton, Jr., Esq., Chairman of the City Executive Committee:—

The undersigned, nominees of the Democratic party for City and County Offices, beg leave to present to you their resignations of the respective positions for which they were selected.

Owing to the many circumstances familiar to you, and which it is unnecessary now to discuss, there is in our party much dissatisfaction with the ticket, and in many places with the manner in which it was selected.

This state of affairs we believe it to be the duty of true Democrats to do their utmost to correct; and while we believe we were fairly and properly nominated, we feel that no personal desires or wishes on this subject should interfere with the discharge of the obligations we owe to our party and the people.

With the earnest desire to bring about entire harmony in the party, and to contribute all in our power for its success, we surrender all personal feelings on this subject, and place in your hands our resignations.

We beg leave in doing this to suggest to you that prompt action is necessary in order to organize the party and prepare energetically for the coming campaign; and that, inasmuch as there will not be time to reconvene the various conventions, in order to nominate a new ticket; and it may be desirable to avoid the discussion of whether the old convention or one under the new rules should be called; that the City Executive Committee, the admitted and recognized organ of the party, immediately take such action in the premises as will enable them to place such a ticket before the public as will command the support of all sections of the Democratic and Conservative people of the city.

We have the honor to be your fellow-citizens,

C. M. HURLEY,
WM. F. SCHEIBLE,
JOHN P. AHERN,
JAMES STEWART,
CHARLES B. DUNCAN.

The members of the committee were well nigh overcome by the foregoing heroic sacrifice of self, and their feelings overflowed. They wept tears as salty as the drops from a mackerel's tail. One of them, however, at length found voice to move that the resignations be accepted, and the motion was carried. Again, another one of them moved that, in view of the impossibility of convening a convention in accordance with the rules now governing the party, the committee proceed to select candidates to fill the vacancies occasioned by the declinations. Whereupon the following gentlemen were unanimously selected by the retiring candidates—that is Ahern selected Sellers, Hurley selected Brenner, and so on—as the Democratic standard-bearers for the ensuing election:—

City Treasurer—William C. Patterson.
City Commissioner—Major John R. Cox.
Recorder of Deeds—John G. Brenner.
Prothonotary of the District Court, Washington J. Jackson.
Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, David W. Sellers.
Coroner—Joseph M. Reichard.

This is the new ticket. Is it any better than the last? Can any one vote it?

PEACHES.—Upwards of thirty five thousand baskets of this popular fruit were landed on Delaware avenue this morning. The inquiry was rather languid for ordinary qualities; quick sales for choice and prime. Price cullings, 25 to 35 cents per basket; prime, 50 cents to $1 25 per basket; some choice fruit brought $2 50 and $3 00 per basket. The following are the details of the arrivals this morning:—

Steamers Jersey Blue and Perry from Smyrna, Del., with 7000 baskets.

Propellers W. Whilldin and Roanoke, from Sassafras river, Md., with 9192 baskets; Benjamin Melnder, from Whorton creek, with 1892 baskets.

Barges Willie and Wallie, G. B. McClellan, Mary Wagner, and Alice and Louisa, from Odessa, Del., with 12,082 baskets; and Alice & Linda, Ches. and Del. canal, Md., with 1950 baskets.

Schooners Gen. Taylor, from Leipsic, Del., with 1300 baskets; and A. Bunting, from Odessa, with 530 baskets.

Sloops Lucy Isabella and Planter, from Odessa, with 1155 baskets.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Charles Trepner has been arrested and held to bail by Alderman Massey on the charge of assaulting the proprietor of a lager beer saloon on Ridge avenue, below Willow street. It appears that last evening a party of men were drinking in the place, when the keeper of the saloon discovered that the till had been tapped. He at once locked the door to prevent the escape of any of the insiders, but couldn't bar the window before two of them jumped through it. During the confusion Trepner is alleged to have assaulted the proprietor. When the police arrived he was arrested. As the keeper of the place was not certain whether or not Trepner was implicated in the robbing of the money-drawer, he simply preferred against him a charge of assault and battery.

THE ASSESSORS IN SESSION.—The Assessors who have in charge the extra assessments met at the respective places designated by the Board of Aldermen at 10 o'clock this morning. They will continue their sittings on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, remaining each day to 7 o'clock P. M. They are required, on proof of citizenship and residence, to enter and arrange alphabetically the full names of all claimants, with their occupations, residences, and native countries, in an extra assessment book for the division of the ward in which the applicant resides; and to record, in addition, the affidavit of oath that he meets the legal requirements of voters. Proof of naturalization is required of each alien, and two qualified electors may be demanded to certify residence. Each person thus registered shall be assessed a county tax of fifty cents.

MEETING OF CITY COUNCILS.—The summer recess having ended, City Councils will meet in session this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Both Council chambers have been rejuvenated and furbished up since the adjournment. Select Council chamber has been enlarged by the curtailment of the committee-rooms; the walls have been frescoed, the floors recarpeted, and the furniture newly varnished. Altogether, the members—astonished at the patchwork transformations—may be of the same mind as was a feminine of the "poor white trash" class, down on the Eastern Shore, when her 30 by 40 frame church had been papered for the first time, at a cost of some forty dollars. "La, me! I don't want to go to church in a palace!"

GOVERNOR MORTON'S ADDRESS POSTPONED.—The address which was to have been delivered at Concert Hall this evening, by Hon. O. P. Morton, United States Senator from Indiana, and formerly Governor of that State, has been unavoidably postponed, owing to the non arrival of this distinguished gentleman, because of the serious illness of one of his family. It is expected that at no distant day our citizens will have the opportunity of hearing the principles of the Republican party expounded by this eloquent speaker.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS OF FRUITS.—The Pennsylvania Horticultural Exhibition will positively close on Thursday (to-night), September 16, at 10 o'clock. Contributors are requested to send for such fruit and vegetables as they may wish to remove early on Friday morning, and for plants and flowers on Saturday morning. Donations of fruit are solicited for the banquet on Friday evening. When the value of the fruit is over five dollars, banquet tickets will be given for it.

WET CLOTHES.—Charles Allen, a mulatto lad nineteen years of age, has been arrested in the Twenty-fourth ward. He had with him a lot of wet clothing, evidently just lifted from a wash-tub. He said that he lived in the country, and that his mistress being ill he had brought the things into town to get washed. Afterwards they were identified by a gentleman living in the ward mentioned, as having been taken from his place. Alderman Randall committed Charles.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 9 o'clock this morning, a bank of earth caved in at Frankford, on Bridge street, near the Jewish Cemetery, and killed by its fall a man named John Lockett, fifty-two years of age. The Coroner was notified.

THE AVONDALE RELIEF FUND.—The treasurer of the fund for the relief of the widows, orphans, and other sufferers by the Avondale mine calamity, acknowledges the following receipts:—

St. Paul's P. E. Church, Chestnut Hill	$83 10	W. H. Horstmann & Sons	100 00
James Horner & Son	10 00	Crawford & Buckley	20 00
Ernst Kirberg	10 00	Powers & Weightman	20 00
H. G. Riter	5 00	Mrs. H.	5 00
Cash	5 00	George F. Lee	50 00
Operative Plasterers' Mutual Protective Union	100 00	Miss Annie Bickel, Coatesville, Pa.	1 00
H.	1 00	Plymouth Congregat'al Church	10 00
First Presb. Church of Chester and City Presb. Church	50 00	Major-General G. H. Crossman	10 00
Isaac S. Williams & Co.	20 00	Carncross, Dixey & Simpson	100 00
Third Presb. Church	79 63	Joel J. Baily & Co.	100 00
Fales, Wharton & Co.	50 00	Trinity Ref. Church	20 00
Second U. P. Church, Rev. Dr. Dales	90 65	David S. Brown & Co.	100 00
William Elmslie	100 00	Jefferson Lodge, No. 12, I. O. of O. F.	20 00
J. L. H.	10 00	"Humble Sympathizer," per Pittsburg *Gazette*	1 00
Sutter & Miller	25 00	M. F. B.	1 00
Feme Council, No. 15, O. U. A. M.	10 00	William Wilson	50 00
Espen & Brother	25 00	Industry Lodge, No. 72, K. of P.	25 00
William C. Watson	50 00	A. T. Loechler	20 00
A. T.	20 00	First Reformed Presbyterian (Rev. Dr. Wylie's)	160 61
Miskey, Merrill & Thackara	100 00	Alfred G. Baker	50 00
John E. Ashmead	10 00	E. Partridge	5 00
Joseph Morgan	20 00	Christian F. Stroh	3 00
L. L.	5 00	Isaac Starr	20 00
Miller & Elder	25 00	Mrs. T. Wagner	50 00
Wm. Gledhill, Esq., Paterson, N. J.	25 00		2,584 64
Park Congregational Church, Brooklyn, per Rev. Ed. P. Smith	23 75	Previously acknowledged	21,560 52
Cash	50	Total	$24,145 16
Lockhart & Frew, Pittsburg, per Pittsburg *Gazette*	500 00		
Mrs. Ellen Swan	10 00		

The amount acknowledged from N. & G. Taylor Co. should have been $70 instead of $27.

Those who desire to contribute to this fund are respectfully requested to send their contributions as soon as possible to George H. Stuart, Treasurer, No. 13 Bank street.

THE ANDALUSIA COLLEGE, which is so pleasantly located within easy reach of the city, was reopened for the fall term on Monday last, with nearly all the old students who did not graduate last summer, and forty new-comers. Commencing the new school year under such favorable auspices, the institution bids fair to be even more prosperous in the future than it has been in the past.

SAD.—This morning an infant, seven months old, was drowned by falling from a chair, tumbling with its face in a pail of water. The Coroner was notified to attend at the residence of its parents, York and Emerald streets.

FIRE.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon a slight fire burned the roof of the house back of 825 Carpenter street.

THE COAL-MINE HORROR.

How the Miners Receive the Verdict.

A writer from Scranton yesterday says:—

The verdict rendered by the Coroner's jury at Plymouth excited little comment here to-day. The recommendation that in all places where practicable two places for egress and ingress be made, and a more perfect ventilation secured, was anticipated. On the other point, of the fire originating from the furnace, a difference of opinion still prevails, not quite reconciled by the conclusion of the jury; but as they had all the evidence on both sides before them, and two of their number were practical, intelligent miners, while the other four brought the logic of common sense to bear upon the question, it is safe to trust these united opinions in the absence of positive knowledge.

As to the origin of the fire, the story of incendiarism may now be considered exploded, yet it emanated from the miners of Hyde Park, and was sustained by several of them on the inquest. The Miners' Union of Wilkesbarre said, in their published card, that no one believed it, though the testimony showed that several did. Their attempt to impugn the veracity of the reports was prompted by an animus against a local paper in this city, which has never hesitated to tell plain truths to the miners.

The general effect of the verdict may be called tranquillizing.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"Mr. Boutwell has done well so far, because he has always acted deliberately. In the spring stringency in money he bought bonds and gave the money market the advantage of a generous distribution of currency. When the gold gamblers locked up gold he sold gold and defeated their plans, so that the merchants who had to make their remittances in the summer were able to buy all the way down to 131¾. He comes now at a time when another conspiracy is reported in the gold market, but he is met at the door of his old plan by an outcry from the bondholders that if he attempts to sell gold he will tighten the money market and derange the already flattering condition of the fall trade. The bondholders say sell the gold directly for bonds—anything so long as their plan is put in operation. It is, or should be, the wish of every one in the country to see gold lower. Every decline in the premium is a step nearer the full restoration of the national credit. But haste towards such a desirable end should be made slowly, lest the pathway be strewn with bankruptcies. If we can continue to reduce the premium on the precious metal year by year it will be a fast enough approach to specie payments. In this view the bondholders are right in trying to induce the Secretary to exchange his gold for their bonds. The gold thus given to the market would occasion a decline in the premium. But here another set of circumstances is presented for Mr. Boutwell's consideration. The only people who wish gold cheap at this season are the few merchants who have borrowed gold instead of remitting bills of exchange in the summer when their payments became due. Those who wish to see gold higher are the great body of produce and cotton merchants who constitute so important an element of the commercial community. They say to Mr. Boutwell, 'Don't interfere with the market.' Their reason is their desire to market their goods in Europe for the greatest sum of greenbacks possible. They further say to him, "If the importing merchant has not remitted when he should have done so, and when his calculations of profit were made on the former price of gold, then by paying with borrowed gold, expecting to get it back cheaper, he has changed his character from an importing merchant to a gold 'bear.'' Such are some of the considerations which should weigh with the Secretary of the Treasury. In former years we paid for our European goods when gold was highest, and sold our home goods to Europe when gold was lowest. We paid out gold in summer when it was high, and we received gold in winter when it was cheaper. What a masterly stroke of finance it would be on the part of Mr. Boutwell should he reverse the old rule, and let us sell our goods for the best prices, and buy at the lowest! The gold market to-day was quiet and strong at 135@135¼. The rise was due to the delay in Mr. Boutwell's arrival, and the decline in the afternoon to the prospective sale of a million of gold at the Sub-Treasury to-morrow.

"Foreign exchange was weak and lower, prime bankers' sight sterling selling as low as 109½. There is a large amount of borrowed bills for sale in the market, which the holders expect to cover with lower gold and lower rates of exchange in the winter. Francs were weak.

"Money was easy at seven per cent., which was the rate without exception all around. Commercial paper was still dull, except at extreme rates. Very little was done under twelve per cent.

"The Government bought two millions of five-twenties pursuant to the programme for September. The offerings amounted to over six millions.

"The large offerings at the Sub-Treasury and the unsettled feeling in stocks kept the Government market dull despite the Government purchases, and prices remained steady."

The Cuban Bonds.

Sales are being made daily of the bonds of the Republic of Cuba. Some $25,000 were sold yesterday (Wednesday) at a moderate rate on the dollar. About $300,000 have been printed, and the issue will be increased as the necessity for more money arises. These bonds are conditioned as follows:—Seven per cent. interest is allowed from the date of issuance, which is to be paid after the ratification of a treaty of peace between Spain and the Republic of Cuba. The Government reserves the right to pay the principal on any interest paying day. The bonds are issued in the name of the Republic of Cuba, through Jose Morales Lemus, President of the Central Republican Committee of Cuba and Porto Rico.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$300	City 6s, New	101½	400 sh	Read R.	.s.c. 47¾
$3600	Read R 7s	105½	100	do	.b5&in. 47¾
22 sh	Penna R.	.s. 56¾	100	do	.b10. 47¾
200	do	.b60. 57	500	do	.2d. 47·69
3	do	.c. 56¾	700	do	.b5&i. 47·69
100	do	.c. 56¾	300	do	.b30. 47·94
100	do	.b30. 56¾	500	do	.b15. 47¾
51 sh	Minehill R.	.c. 53	100	do	.b10. 48
38	do	53	100	do	.b10. 47·69
50 sh	Gr & Co's.	b5. 48	100	do	.b40. 48
100 sh	Read R.	.b60. 48¾	300	do	.rg&i. 47¾
500	do	.b60. 48·31	100	do	.c. 47¾
2900	do	.is.b30. 48	100	do	.s5wn&i. 47¾
500	do	.is. 47¾	100	do	.rg&i. 47¾
300	do	.rg&i. 47·69			

SECOND BOARD.

$1000	Leh gold 1	97	100 sh	Reading	.b30. 47¾
23 sh	Penna R.	.is. 56¾	100	do	.47·69
100	do	56¾	100	do	.47·69
50	do	56¾	100 sh	Leh N Stk.	36
36	do	.b5. 56¾	200	do	.b30. 36⅛
200	do	.2d. 56¾	100	do	.b30. 36⅛

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Boutwell's Efforts to Defeat the Bull Movement in New York—Modifications of the Revenue Law—Prosperity of the South—A Terrible Double Murder.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Prosperity of the South.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The prosperity of the South warrants a statement that the internal revenue receipts from that section will be nearly fifty per cent. greater for the present fiscal year than for last year.

Modifications of the Revenue Law.

Among the modifications of the Revenue law that will undoubtedly be recommended to the next Congress will be a tax of one cent per pound on cotton. It is believed that such a tax will yield fully fifteen million dollars a year. This it is presumed is cogitated with a view of relieving Northern manufacturers, and would find favor with the Congressmen to the extent of enabling them to repeal that portion of the law imposing special taxes.

Delano Conservative.

It is said that Commissioner Delano is slow about making change of revenue officers, in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, who refuse to co-operate with the party in power. Delano is a good deal of a conservative, and does not consider that a man should be removed because he refuses to support the Republican party. In answer to the pressure brought to bear upon him for the removal of obnoxious officials, Delano refers all parties to the President.

Income Assessments.

Commissioner Delano has determined to thoroughly sift the income assessments, and to this end has appointed a large number of assistant assessors, whose special duty it will be to reassess incomes. Commissions have already been issued, and work will commence in the large cities immediately.

The Bull Movement.

If, on investigation, the reported attempt to create a corner in gold should prove correct, it is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury will sell enough of his surplus to counteract the movement for the advance in the premium. Except the gold gamblers should be able to buy up an unusually large amount, this, it is believed, will keep the premium from going to exorbitant figures.

Horrible Double Murder.

A negro named Nichols, thirty years of age, murdered his wife and mother here this morning. He says that they refused to let him into his own room, and menaced him with a hatchet, whereupon he took the hatchet from them, and split their heads open. They died instantly. Nichols has been arrested.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Surgeon Marinus Duvall has been ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk. Passed Assistant-Surgeon Charles L. White, and Assistant-Surgeon Lewis S. Pitcher, are ordered to duty at the Washington Navy Yard.

Chief Engineer P. M. Bartleman is ordered to the Boston Navy Yard. Lieutenant-Commander E. J. Diskman is detached from the Naval Observatory, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gold and Stock Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Money market easy at 6@7 per cent. on call. Governments about ⅛ lower, except old '62s, which are steady. Stocks are steady, with no especial feature. Gold is at 135⅛, and varied between ⅛ and ¼ throughout the morning.

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